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LEGATIONS SAFE.

Italy Has an Official Despatch Saying So.

Rome, June 20.—In the senate to-day, in response to an interpellation on the situation in China, the minister of foreign affairs, who was absent, telegraphed, asking the house to adjourn the debate, adding that a despatch from the Italian consul at Shanghai had been received to-day, saying the legations had been saved.

SUNNY WAY.

Hope to Catch Aguinaldo by Amnesty Proclamation.

Manila, June 20.—Gen. Macarthur will to-morrow formally announce President McKinley's order of amnesty. Beuncamino, Pateno and other prominent Filipino leaders, are greatly pleased, as they believe that, under the amnesty, they can bring about the surrender of Aguinaldo, who, they declare, is ready and willing to consider the peace platform adopted by the Filipino leaders.

Change In Governorship

Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere Is Named For the Position.

The Dismissal of Lieutenant-Governor McInnes Arrived Yesterday Morning.

Satisfaction At the Prospect of Settled Conditions- -Late Political Items.

As predicted by the Colonist yesterday morning, the federal authorities promptly dismissed His Honor Lieutenant-Governor McInnes immediately on receipt of the information that that gentleman had refused to tender his resignation when requested to do so. Sir Wilfrid Laurier was equally as prompt in naming his successor—Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere.

Because of the correct forecast of what would occur, made by the Colonist yesterday, the public was prepared for the news regarding the Governor's dismissal and the appointment of his successor, which came over the wires shortly before noon. On all sides there were expressions of satisfaction that a final solution of the very strained political situation had been arrived at, which otherwise would soon have become intolerable. The selection of Sir Henri Joly as successor to the deposed incumbent of the gubernatorial chair is considered an excellent one, although regrets were expressed that a British Columbian had not been chosen.

With the object of ascertaining if His Honor Lieutenant-Governor McInnes cared to make a statement regarding his position, a Colonist representative yesterday evening visited Government House. His Honor's private secretary, T. R. E. McInnes, told the reporter that there was nothing to be said for publication—the Governor would make a statement at a later date, and this would be handed to the press for publication.

Premier Dunsmuir, Hon. J. H. Turner and Hon. D. M. Eberts, with the Victoria delegates to the political caucus at Vancouver, arrived home via Nanaimo yesterday afternoon. In the afternoon the ministers held an executive session at the legislative buildings.

In consequence of the dismissal of the Lieutenant-Governor and the lapse of time that will ensue before his successor is sworn in, or an administrator is appointed, nothing will be done by the government in the way of filling the vacant cabinet positions; nor will the date be set for the bye-elections at which the ministers will seek re-election.

According to a report brought by the Danube, Capt. John Irving has experienced defeat in Cassiar, though returns from outlying points may possibly give him a majority over Staples. The Bella Coola returns are: Clifford, 25; Staples, 24; Irving, 4; and Godfrey, 1; the totals being: Clifford, 311; Staples, 261; Irving, 244; Godfrey, 188. As the ballot box did not reach Hazelton, owing to a mishap to the steamer, there is a likelihood that the Cassiar election will be declared void and a new writ issued, it being contended that it would be obviously unfair to have a portion of the electors disfranchised owing to an accident.

In regard to the dismissal of the Lieutenant-Governor, press despatches of yesterday from Ottawa said:

"In the house to-day A. Morrison asked the Premier if any steps were being taken by the government looking to the establishment of stable government in British Columbia (Conservative cheers), and in regard to rumors which were going around about the Lieutenant-Governor of the province.

"Sir Wilfrid Laurier—I may inform my honorable friend that the matter is at present engaging the attention of the government. I was under the impression that I could make an announcement to-day, but I am sorry that I cannot do it at this moment.

"M. E. Bernier, M. P. for St. Hyacinthe, will likely take the place of Sir Henri Joly in the cabinet. Bernier has been in parliament since 1882, being elected at each general election since. He is an old-time Liberal, and his appointment would give great satisfaction to Liberals all over the country."

A special to the Colonist from Ottawa says: "Premier Laurier has at last taken a plunge. He has also asked Governor McInnes of British Columbia to resign his position. The Governor to-day refused; thereupon the Premier informed Mr. McInnes that he had been dismissed, and that Sir Henri Joly had been appointed in his place. The choice of an outsider is made because of the difficulty of finding a local man free from recent political complications. Besides, the Tarte faction here has long been anxious to crowd Sir Henri out of the cabinet.

"There is much speculation as to Joly's successor in the cabinet. The principal names mentioned are Carroll of Kamouraska, Deputy Speaker Brodeur, and Bernier, of St. Hyacinthe. Joly took leave of the inland revenue officials this afternoon, for though he is not yet formally appointed, he does not propose to hold his office here after to-day. The formal order for Joly's appointment cannot be put through until Mr. McInnes has received by mail notification of his dismissal."

FOR ASHANTI.

Volunteers Enrolled at St. Kitts For Service.

St. Thomas, D. W. I., June 20.—The governments of Demerara (British Guiana) and the Island of Trinadad have asked the secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, whether volunteers for the Ashanti campaign would be accepted, and he replied that if a large expedition was necessary a West Indian contingent would be highly appreciated and would possibly be accepted. Fifty-two volunteers were enrolled Tuesday at the Island of St. Kitts for service in Ashanti.

SIR HENRI JOLY.

SENSATIONAL YARN FROM SHANGHAI

Emperor of China Murdered---The Dowager Has Committed Suicide and the Imperial Palace Burned.

London As Yet Has Not Received Confirmation Of the Arrival of Admiral Seymour's Force at Pekin.

London, June 21.—(3:50 a. m.)—The report of Admiral Seymour's arrival at Pekin and of the safety of the foreign legations, originating from Chinese sources and cabled to this city from Shanghai, are still unverified. However, the Italian consul at Shanghai has wired to the Italian foreign minister, Marquis Visconti Venosta, that the legations are safe.

The rebellion is spreading far and wide. There is an impression in diplomatic circles here and on the Continent that the allies have not yet grappled with the situation effectively, and that even 50,000 troops would be powerless to do much to control 4,000,000 square miles.

The latest story sent out by the Shanghai gossips is that Prince Tuan, president of the Tsung Li Yamen, has burned the Imperial palace at Pekin and murdered the Emperor, and that the Empress Dowager has committed suicide. The effect of the bombardment of the Taku forts, as described by the Shanghai correspondents, was gory in the extreme, nothing less than "rivers of blood" and "mutilated corpses piled up inside the forts."

The Russians guarding Tien Tsin, according to another report, fired from artillery and rifles, June 15, at a range of 50 yards into dense crowds of attacking Boxers, and killed 300.

Japan, according to a despatch to the Daily Mail from Yokohama, intends to land an expedition at Foo Chow.

London, June 20.—A news agency despatch from Shanghai, dated to-day, says: "After an arduous march and fighting with the Chinese, Vice-Admiral Seymour arrived at Pekin on Sunday afternoon.

"On five occasions the Chinese attacked the column in great force. There were many mounted men among the Chinese. Most of the natives were badly armed. At times they fought with admirable courage and bravery. The losses of the Chinese during the march is estimated at 500 killed. The losses of the foreigners is trifling.

"The exact state of affairs inside Pekin it is impossible to describe, in view of the many conflicting reports, nothing having been received from the legations or foreigners there.

"Surprise is expressed at the fact that a large force of Indian troops has not been ordered here."

Washington, June 20.—The message from Consul Fowler and Commander Taussig at Chee Foo came to the officials here as a surprise, for by yesterday's advices Chee Foo had also been cut off from direct communication by wire with the cable terminus at Shanghai. The naval authorities calculate that they started Monday from Taku, carrying a copy of the department's original instructions to Admiral Kempff, which it is believed never reached him in the original. If this supposition is correct, the Admiral refrained from taking part in the bombardment of the Taku forts because of the lack of instructions from his government, for the officials here say instructions would have empowered him to unite with the other foreign naval commanders if necessary.

The navy department has given out the following statement regarding the contents of the despatch from Admiral Kempff, brought from Taku to Chee Foo and forwarded by Commander Taussig, of the Yorktown.

"The department has received a cablegram from Admiral Kempff, dated June 20. He says the Taku forts were captured by the other forces, that heavy firing was heard at Tien Tsin on the evening of the 17th inst. He is making common cause with the foreign powers for general protection. There are 300 Americans ashore. On May 31 the number of foreign troops at Pekin was 430. There are 6,000 men ashore now at Chee Foo and about 3,000 troops, Russian, German and English have just arrived."

The naval officers take some comfort from the report of the French consul in Shan Tung, transmitted by Consul Fowler, to the effect that the missionaries at Tsang Chow were carried off alive by the Chinese general. Hope is entertained that the missionaries were carried off to ensure their protection, an evidence that the Chinese troops at that point are not acting with the Boxers. Owing to the vague character of the French consul's report, however, it may be said that the above inference is strained.

The Solace, which embarked a full battalion of marines from Cavite about five days ago, is understood to have arrived at Chee Foo, on her way to Taku. It is not possible for the solace to ascend the Peiho river above Taku, so that if the marines are to be landed at Tien Tsin, their destination, they must be transhipped in small boats.

It was said by the officials to-day that no additional reinforcements, naval or military, have been ordered to China. Gunboats Princeton and Marietta and supply ships are still lying at Cavite, ready to sail for Taku at a moment's notice, but the word has not yet been given.

The state officials do not hesitate to give a flat denial to the story from Rome insisted to the powers on the restoration of the young Emperor of China with Li Hung Chang as his advisor.

The United States government has made no suggestion whatever to the powers respecting the restoration of the Emperor, nor has it even discussed measures for the future government of China.

Shanghai, June 20.—The Pekin news wired to-day emanated from the administrator of the Chinese telegraphs. Merchant steamers are not allowed to proceed to Tien Tsin and vessels on their way have returned to Chee Foo. Correspondence with Tien Tsin is difficult. The Chinese Merchants' Company has ceased sending vessels northward. It is learned authentically that an understanding exists between Great Britain and the viceroys of Nanki and Wu Chang, which accounts for the quietness in the Yang Tse Kiang valley. It is reported that Siu is executing large bodies of suspects daily.

The British armored cruiser Undaunted arrived at Woo Sung yesterday and cleared for action while passing the forts as a precautionary measure. Wire communication between Tien Tsin and Pekin is impossible. The foreign officials here are totally ignorant of the state of affairs in the North.

Berlin, June 20.—The German consul at Chee Foo has been instructed to consult with the commander of the German squadron with the view of establishing connection with Taku. The North German Lloyd steamers Frankfurt and Wittekind have been chartered to transport

Paris, June 20.—The French consul at

(Continued on Second Page.)

Machadodorp Is Abandoned

Boers Reported to Have Surrendered the Town and Retired North.

Report That Kruger Has Fled and Is Now on Board Ship.

London, June 21.-(4:20 a. m.)—The British have penetrated Transvaal territory as far as Machadodorp. Passengers who arrived yesterday at Lorenzo Marques from the Transvaal assert that heavy artillery was engaged, and that the Boers abandoned Machadodorp, retiring northward.

President Kruger is still at Alkamaar.

Boer bulletins regarding Gen. Dewet's operations along Lord Roberts' communications assert that two convoys were captured and 300 workmen, with 50 military, taken prisoners. It is reported from Lorenzo Marques that a resident of Komatipoort has been arrested and shot by the Boers for complicity in the break-down of the Malana bridge.

President Kruger's unstamped sovereigns have been offered for sale in Lorenzo Marques at 20 shillings.

A member of the British House of Commons who has had an important connection with South Africa is telling a story of a telegram alleged to have been received from Capetown, which says that Mr. Kruger has really escaped and is already on the high seas bound for Europe, and that the person occupying the executive car is not Mr. Kruger, but a substitute.

Advices from Pretoria, dated June 17, say that an official warning has been issued to the effect that any further wrecking of communications will be followed by the demolition of the farms for five miles on both sides.

The Pretoria correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, in a despatch dated Sunday, says: "An informal truce for five days is in operation between Lord Roberts and Commandant Botha."

KUMASSI HOLDS OUT

Cape Coast Castle, June 19.—The garrison at Kumassi is still on half rations. Sir Frederic Hodgson, governor of the Gold Coast Colony, and his wife, who are besieged there, are well. The Ashanti ammunition is giving out. Three hundred natives were killed in the fight between the rebels and the West African Frontiersmen under Capt. Wilson, on June 16.

VANCOUVER NEWS.

Ministerial Association Want Saloons to Close Early—Van Anda Output.

Vancouver, June 20.—Salmon are still running very light in the Fraser river.

The members of the Ministerial Association met the licensing board last night in a second attempt this week to have saloons closed earlier and have the liquor law enforced as to Sunday closing. Rev. E. E. Scott said that he had been informed that the saloons were run wide open on Sunday in Vancouver. The remark caused much discussion and comment, and Mr. Brown, the license inspector, took umbrage at the statement, until one of the board explained to him that it was not meant that the front door was wide open—only the back door—and that Mr. Scott did not say that he knew the saloons to be wide open from his personal observation. The Licensed Victuallers had two lawyers present to represent their interests. The board finally decided to recommend the council to grant the petition of the Ministerial Association, which is in effect that the saloons be closed at 11 at night, and that the laws covering licensed houses be strictly enforced.

A man named Baker, or Baxter, claiming to represent the Southern Pacific railway, was engaged yesterday in canvassing the members of the political convention to have their photographs enlarged and placed in a conspicuous position in the prominent advertising spaces of the Southern Pacific railway. His charge was but $15 for business card and photograph. Somehow British Columbia's shrewd politicians did not bite, and one of them wired the general manager of the Southern Pacific railway, describing Baxter and asking if he represented the Southern Pacific railway. The reply came back that Baxter was one of the slickest confidence men on the Coast, and if possible a case should be made against him, so that he could be put in jail. Baxter got wind of the telegram and disappeared.

The Coast Miner claims that, compared with the mines of the Rossland district, the Van Anda is the fourth largest shipper; while, comparing it with those of the Slocan to April 14, it comes second with 2,750 tons as against the Payne mine with 2,804 tons. This figure of 2,750 tons does not include the iron flux ore mined by the Van Anda company, nor what the other mines on the island produced. Considering the high average value of Van Anda ores, viz., $24.47 per ton, it must be conceded that Van Anda is making a sure and steady record for herself as one of British Columbia's ore producers.

MERCHANTS' BANK.

Annual Meeting Held in Montreal—A Satisfactory Showing.

Montreal, June 20.—At the annual general meeting of the Merchants' Bank of Canada at noon to-day, Mr. Fyshe, joint general manager, read the results of the year's business, set forth in a statement, showing a net profit of $529,029 on the bank's paid-up capital of $6,000,000, or about 8.81 per cent., and more than $100,000 better than last year. The old directors were re-elected.

That tired, languid feeling and dull headache is very disagreeable. Take two of Carter's Little Liver Pills before retiring, and you will find relief. They never fail to do good.

TO SAVE

All profits but the maker's on Harness buy direct from us. The biggest assortment of the most desirable and dependable Horse equipments made anywhere. We offer a wider range of choice than any dealers in the city can give you. The prices with all the profits of the middlemen cut out.

WADE & McKEON, 44 Yates St.

At the Republican convention at Philadelphia yesterday the platform was adopted, and the convention adjourned at 3:10 until to-day, without making any nominations.

The executive of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association have appointed P. W. Ellis, president, to wait upon the Dominion government and urge a grant of $100,000 for a Dominion exhibition in Toronto next year.

Seymour Is At Pekin

Admiral Bruce Says Relations With Allied Authorities Are Harmonious

Transports Sail from Tokio With Japanese Troops for Taku.

London, June 20.—Shanghai reports originating from Chinese sources and credited by the local foreign officials, state that the legations at Pekin were safe on Sunday, 17th. Admiral Seymour, with a relieving column, is reported to have reached Pekin.

London, June 20.—The British admiralty has received a telegram from Rear-Admiral Bruce, dated Taku, June 18, via Chee Foo, June 20. After a mere mention of the capture of the forts at Taku, Admiral Bruce adds:

"The Chinese admiral was present with the allied fleet, his flag flying from a cruiser. At a meeting on June 17 he agreed to anchor with the fleet; putting out his fires.

"No news has come from the commander-in-chief and the advance guard. A heavy fire was heard at Tien Tsin the night of the 17th. Three thousand Russian troops, commanded by a major-general, are here. My communications with the allied authorities are most harmonious."

St. Petersburg, June 20.—Vice-Admiral Alexejeff, from Port Arthur, reporting the capture of Taku forts, says the bombarding fleet was commanded by the Russian captain, Dobrowolski, as senior officer present. The Russian losses were two lieutenants killed, one severely and one slightly wounded, and 14 men killed and 67 wounded. The gunboat Giljak was damaged by a shell below the water line and must be docked for repairs. The gunboat Korejes was made to leak in six places and had her cabin destroyed. The gunboat Bobr was undamaged.

Besides the above, Admiral Alexejeff says the French warship Lion, the British gunboat Algerine and the German gunboat Iltis participated in the engagement.

Washington, June 20.—The American minister at Tokio telegraphs that two transports, with 1,300 men and 300 horses, sailed to-day from Japan for Taku, that 600 Japanese troops have already landed, and that five Japanese war vessels are now at Taku. He adds that the Japanese government is prepared to send additional forces should the necessity arise.

Washington, June 20.—A cablegram was received at the state department this morning from United States Consul Fowler at Chee Foo. He says that the mission at San Chow has been looted, that the Chinese general carried the missionaries off in safety to an unknown place. The Chinese ships in the harbor left for the south. The Russians continue to land troops at Taku.

Mr. Wu, the Chinese minister here, hails with general satisfaction the reports that come from Canton that Li Hung Chang has been ordered to Pekin. He thinks it is well for the future and that his presence will exert a beneficial effect in the treatment of the Boxer situation. Mr. Wu lays stress on the fact that Li Hung Chang is an honored and trusted servant of the Empress Dowager and a man belonging to the progressive element in his country. It was for his work in years past in dealing with organizations like the Boxers that Li received some of the honors conferred upon him.

Death Among The Canadians

Captain Blanchard of Victoria Succumbs to His Wounds—Other Casualties.

Krugersdorp Occupied Without Resistance—Lord Kitchener Has a Narrow Escape.

Ottawa, June 20.—Cablegrams have been received by Lord Minto from Sir Alfred Milner stating that Lieut. M. G. Blanchard, 2nd Mounted Infantry, who was wounded at Roodeval on June 7, died of wounds on June 15.

Sir Alfred Milner reports the following casualties:

Capt. A. C. McDonnell, 2nd Mounted Rifles, dangerously wounded in the abdomen.

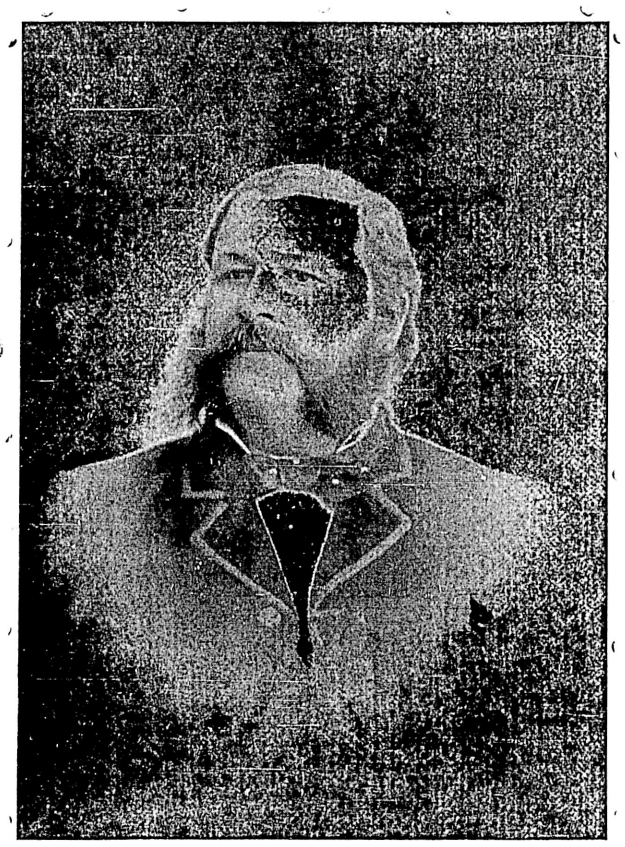
169, Private W. Frost, 2nd Mounted Rifles, dangerously wounded, since dead.

F, Corporal E. H. Baines, 2nd Mounted Rifles, slightly wounded.

129, Private F. Frecnal, 2nd Mounted Rifles, slightly wounded. All near Pretoria, on June 12.

[illegible], Private G. W. Leonard, wounded at Zand, on June 10, died of wounds, and 7820, Private J. McIlhinney, missing since May 29, both of the Canadian Regiment of Infantry.

Capt. Blanchard was of the Fifth Regiment C. A.; Private Frost was of Calgary and originally from Crien, Scotland; Private Baines was of Calgary, and originally of Lancashire, England; Private Grenall, Calgary, was originally of Shoeburyness, England; Leonard was of the 22nd Oxford Rifles; Capt. McDonnell was an inspector of the Northwest Mounted Police, and Private McIlhinney was of the 62nd St. John Fusiliers.



HON. THOMAS R. McINNES.

London, June 20.—Lord Roberts this afternoon reported that Gen. Hunter had occupied Krugersdorp, west of Johannesburg, without opposition, and that Gen. Methuen, on June 19, routed a Boer force, which was opposing entry into Heilbron, in the Orange River Colony.

The silence of Lord Roberts since the 16th had disposed some quarters to believe that his line of communications had been recent, especially as the Boers were known to be still hovering around the railroad north of Kroonstad.

According to a Capetown despatch of even date, Gen. Kitchener himself had a narrow escape from capture in the engagement at Leeuw Spruit on the 14th. He was sleeping in the repair train when the latter was attacked and many of the Engineers captured.

Kitchener was sleeping at Kopje's Station when the Boers, under Gen. Dewet, suddenly opened rifle fire at 3 a.m. Kitchener managed to reach his horse and galloped to Rhenoster, two miles distant. The Boers numbered 900 men, with three guns. They burned the culvert which had just been re-built and derailed the train.

The Boers alleged to be hemmed in by Gen. Rundle began shelling Ficksburg on the 19th. It is said they apprehended that a force is marching from the north upon them, hence they will attempt to break through the south.

The war office has received the following despatch from Roberts:

"Pretoria, June 20.—Hunter's advance column occupied Krugersdorp without opposition on the 18th.

"Methuen, who was escorting a large convoy to Heilbron, yesterday routed a force under Christian Dewet, who endeavored to prevent him from entering the little town. Methuen had only three casualties.

"Baden-Powell left this city to-day on his return to Rustenburg. The country is quieting down in that direction. This satisfactory state of affairs will be materially assisted by the capture, between here and Rustenburg, on the 19th, of two guns by Hutton's Mounted Infantry, from a body of the enemy under Commandant Duplessis.

"Railway and telegraph communication with Capetown is now completely restored.

"All is quiet here and at Johannesburg. The shops are open, and the market is daily becoming crowded and businesslike."

To get relief from indigestion, biliousness, constipation or torpid liver without disturbing the stomach or purging the bowels, take a few doses of Carter's Little Liver Pills, they will please you.

THE

Hickman Tye Hardware Co.

LIMITED.

Importers of

IRON, STEEL, HARDWARE, PIPE, FITTINGS

CUTLERY, GARDEN TOOLS, LAWN MOWERS AND RUBBER GOODS.

MINING AND MILLING SUPPLIES A SPECIALTY.

32 and 34 Yates Street, Victoria, B. C., Telephone 59

P. O. DRAWER 613

Sensational Yarn From Shanghai

(Continued From First Page.)

German marines to China. They will leave in about a week.

Mong Tse cables that he has received from M. Francois, French consul at Yun Nan Fu, the following telegram, dated June 15:

"We were attacked June 10 on leaving Yun Nan Fu, and were forced to return to town. All our baggage was rifled and the missions and railroad buildings were burned, except my residence, where I had gathered our countrymen, and which we defended with our rifles.

"After 24 hours, the mandarins having at last taken measures, I called upon them to conduct us to the frontier, and expect them to answer for the safety of the roads.

"It is urgent that the government should demand peremptorily that we be permitted to leave, as we are like prisoners, but the French troops from Indo-China must not cross the frontier. All the Frenchmen are safe at the present moment."

The consul at Mong Tse adds that the situation there is still critical. Alarms are frequent, but thus far there have been no serious incidents. The despatch from M. Francois is a day later than the last previous news.

SABBATH OBSERVANCE.

Dr. Cavan Addresses the Assembly on the Topic.

Halifax, June 20.—A long debate took place in the assembly to-day on the question of extending terms of study for students so that the mission fields of the West may be more easily supplied with preachers.

Dr. Cavan addressed the assembly, saying a crisis had arrived in the matter of Sabbath observance. He pointed out the unsatisfactory decisions given by various courts in cases arising under the act regarding Sabbath observance, and pointed out the necessity for firm conviction in the hearts of the people of the church regarding the sacredness of the Sabbath day. The assembly then completed its labors and adjourned until next year, to meet at Ottawa.

A Series of Fatal Accidents

James King of Quebec With Five Others Drowned in Metapedia Lake.

Drownings in Alberta and Rat Portage—Trolley Car Kills Several Persons.

Quebec, June 20.—A terribly sad drowning accident is reported from Cedar Hall. While fishing on Lake Metapedia, a gale sprung up and capsized the boats and the party, the following being drowned:

James King, a well-known lumber merchant of Quebec, ex-M.P.P. for Megantic.

Mrs. Nolin, wife of the manager of Boos' saw mills here.

Three men named Jos. St. Pierre, Alfred Deschaplain and Joseph Fournier, all single and about 20 years of age.

Many witnessed the catastrophe but could give no assistance, having no boats near by. The only body recovered is that of Mr. King.

Toronto, June 20.—A G. T. R. freight train was wrecked at Union station this evening, through mistaken signals. Twenty-four cars, loaded, were smashed, but no one was injured.

Rat Portage, June 20.—To-night George Modeland, foreman of the Miner newspaper office was drowned. Deceased came west from Brantford, Ont., and was aged 30.

Calgary, June 20.—Alex. Turnbull, rancher of Gleichen, was drowned in Bow river yesterday near the new ferry. Search was made for the body which was found last night. Deceased was widely known and esteemed.

Hamburg, N. Y., June 20.—The boiler of a portable steam engine, used to propel a saw mill exploded near the village of Eden, Erie county, this evening, killing three men.

Chicago, June 20.—A trolley car running at high speed to-night struck a farmer's waggon carrying fourteen persons at Ashland and Wabasini avenues. Seven of the occupants of the waggon were injured, two fatally. The injured are Frank Deering, injured internally, and may die; Francis Massach, injured internally, may die; Mary Gralach, Tillie Uroseky, Lena Zendrack, and Michael Playbla.

As a bracer Jesse Moore never fails.

Friend—One of your clerks told me you raised his salary and told him to get married, under penalty of discharge.

Business Man—Yes; I do that to all my clerks when they get old enough to marry. I don't want any of your independent, conceited men around my place.

"It isn't the man who was born with a silver spoon in his mouth that makes the most stir—Philadelphia Record.

A woman is a secret sufferer when she can't find anybody to tell the secret to.—Ex.

JOSHUA DAVIES
AUCTIONEER

UNRESERVED TRADE SALE, ON A LIBERAL CREDIT, OF

24 Crates

WHITE, GRANITE, AND PRINTED

Earthenware

From Messrs. Thomas Hughes & Son, Longport, Staffordshire, ex Elginshire will be sold by Public Auction

Wednesday, June 27, 1900

AT 11 O'CLOCK, A.M.

At my office, Board of Trade Building, where samples may be seen and catalogues had on application.

JOSHUA DAVIES,
Auctioneer.

Carpenters and Caulkers.

The Victoria-Yukon Trading Company have employment for Carpenters and Caulkers, at $5 and $7 a day, respectively, at Lake Bennett.

For particulars, apply at the head office, Board of Trade Building, Victoria.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO. Ld.

Dominion Day At Vancouver

The C. P. N. Company will issue Round Trip Tickets to Vancouver, good to go on Sunday and Tuesday, July 1st and 3rd at 7 a.m. and Sunday and Monday, July 1st and 2nd, at 12 p.m.

Returning from Vancouver up to and including Wednesday, July 4th, at 1:30 p.m.

Fare for Round Trip. $2 00

7 o'clock a.m. boat will leave from Outer Wharf. 12 o'clock p.m. boat will leave from Inner Wharf.

C. S. BAXTER, G. P. A.

Str. B. Boscowitz

Will leave Spratt's Wharf on Friday, June 22, at 8 p.m. for Naas river and way ports, via Vancouver.

For freight and passage apply 36 Fort street. The company reserve the right of changing this time table without notification.

J. D. WARREN,
General Agent.

1867 1900

DOMINION DAY CELEBRATION

VANCOUVER, B. C.

Monday and Tuesday, July 2nd and 3rd.

TWO GRAND GALA DAYS

Grand Decoration Parade, Bicycle Races, Championship Lacrosse Match, Athletic Sports, Horse Races, Aquatic Sports, Fireworks and Illuminations.

HORSE RACES—$2,000 IN PRIZES.

SPECIAL EVENTS—Dominion Day Handicap and Vancouver Derby.

Geo. Bartley, Secretary. Mayor J. F. Garden, Chairman.

God Save the Queen.

RANT & JONES

MINING BROKERS AND GENERAL AGENTS

ATLIN, BRITISH COLUMBIA

YOKOHAMA & CO.

Japanese Merchant Tailors

Suits Made to Order for Ladies and Gentlemen

114 YATES STREET

VICTORIA, B. C.

R. E. S. S. Excursion to Sidney

Saturday, June 23rd.

Tickets 25c., at Hibben's. No tickets sold at station. Trains, 10 a.m., 2 p.m.

Hang Wo Hing Kee

31 CORMORANT STREET.

Importers and dealers in Japanese Fancy Goods in many new ideas, and China curios.

DIED.

MOORE—In this city on the 20th inst., at 90 Quebec street, Jennet Helena (Jean), youngest daughter of Fred. and Ida Moore, aged 1 year and 5 months.

MILLS AND SHIPYARD, BENNETT, B. C. HEAD OFFICE, VICTORIA, B.C. LUMBER YARDS, ETC., WHITE HORSE, Y.T.

VICTORIA-YUKON TRADING COMPANY, Limited

BENNETT and WHITE HORSE,

MANUFACTURERS OF ROUGH AND DRESSED

Lumber, Scows, Boats, Etc.

BUILD THE WELL-KNOWN V. Y. T. SCOWS.

Which have scored perfection in carrying freight to DAWSON during seasons '98 and '99. As the present manager had charge of this department during 1898, designed the now popular V. Y. T. standard model, and practically inaugurated the scow building industry at Bennett, purchasers can depend on obtaining the best article in the market promptly and at bottom prices. ALL SIZES OF SCOWS AND BOATS, READY RIGGED, CONSTANTLY ON HAND. A full stock of rough and dressed lumber as well as all other building material carried at Bennett and White Horse. A large stock of Nails, Tin, Granite and Enamel Ware, Building Paper, Tar Paper and Window Glass at wholesale prices. When in Bennett, call at our branch office, near depot; cross the bridge and call at the works, look us up, or use the telephone at Bennett News Stand.

FRED. G. WHITE, Manager.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS ONE Cent Per Word Per Insertion. Cash Advertisement Inserted for Less Than Twenty-Five Cents.

WANTED.

LABORERS WANTED—Apply at the Victoria Chemical Co.'s Works, Outer Wharf.

WANTED—To buy for cash, a small horse, or pony and cart. Apply G. S., this office. j21

WANTED—By a lady living in the Calgary district, an experienced nurse to look after one infant. Apply by letter to Mrs. Skrine, Burnaby street, Vancouver. j21

WANTED—Useful boy. Croft & Co., next Boomerang hotel. j20

WANTED—To buy a few acres of standing grass. Apply 62 Fernwood road. j20

WANTED—A good girl. Wages $20. China boy kept. Summerdyne, Oak Bay Ave. j20

WANTED—About 8 acres, standing, of cow hay. Address J. F. B., this office. j20

WANTED—Immediately, a good stenographer. Apply by letter, P. O. Box 8. j20

J. H. GETCHMAN is now prepared to buy any quantity of fresh fruits of any description for canning purposes. Call at grocery, 30 Humboldt street. j20

WANTED—Contents of small, nicely furnished residence, P. O. Box 513. j19

WANTED—Young lady as cashier for clothing and gents' furnishing store; must have knowledge of book-keeping. Apply P. O. Box 30. j19

WANTED—A situation as cook or housekeeper; good references. Address S., this office. j19

WANTED—A young girl as assistant housemaid. Apply between the hours of 5 and 7 Mrs. Holland, Algoa, Rockland Ave. j19

WANTED—Six axemen for the Yukon; good wages. Address A. B., this office. j19

WANTED—Parties desiring to realize ready cash on merchandise and all chattels apply to ZYX, this office. j19

WANTED—First class boarders; fine situation; every modern convenience; close to cars; private sitting rooms if desired; terms moderate. Knowle House, Head Street, Esquimalt road. je17

WANTED—An experienced saleslady for retail dry goods store. P. O. Box 10, City.

WANTED—An experienced girl at the Colonist bindery.

WANTED—At the Colonist Job Room, a smart boy with one or two years' experience setting type.

WANTED—A teacher with a family for Rocky Point school. Apply to J. D. Reid, secretary, Metchosin. jn3

HAVE YOUR BOOTS AND SHOES repaired by C. Nangle, the prize boot and shoemaker; he don't charge credit prices. Repairing Depot, 56 Fort street. m29

TO LET OR LEASE.

TO LET—8-roomed house, 3 Jubilee avenue; in first-class condition, $15 per month. Apply H. M. Grahame, 41 Government St.

TO LET—Furnished house-keeping rooms, with use of bath, at Elsmere House, 104 Pandora street. Apply 97 Quadra St. j21

TO LET—After June 30th, a two-story house on Michigan street, containing eight rooms, pantry, bathroom, hot and cold water. Apply from 9 to 11 a.m., and 5 to 7 p.m., 38 Michigan street, James Bay. j21

TO LET—Comfortable four roomed cottage with three-quarters acre of land, five dollars a month. Particulars on application to Helsterman & Co., 75 Government street. j20

TO LET—FURNISHED rooms, single or en suite. 182 Fort street. je17

TO LET—Large, well furnished front room; bath adjoining. 144 Menzies street, near Dallas road. m30

TO LET—Offices, with fire-proof vaults and all modern conveniences; low rents. Board of Trade Building. m30

TO LET OR LEASE—The Commercial Hotel, Douglas street, on easy terms. Apply to R. Porter & Sons. m29

TO LET—Nicely furnished four-roomed cottage. Apply 39 Princess avenue. m27

TO LET—A desirable cottage, Craigflower road, only ten minutes from car line, rent $7.50. Apply 34 John street. m22

TO LET—Furnished, nicely furnished house 156 Menzies street. a26

BY THE SEA—Adjacent to tram and Beacon Hill, rooms and board, with home comforts and all conveniences, for two or three gentlemen. Address "W.L. K.," this office. ap23

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A nice cottage and lot with or without furniture. For particulars address W. M., this office. j21

FOR SALE—Three acres of good land, all under cultivation, with a splendid spring of never-failing water, about 2½ miles from town and 20 minutes from Oak Bay car. For further particulars apply 26 Cadboro Bay road. j20

FOR SALE—Steamer Alarm, very suitable for cannery; fine compound engines, marine boilers, and ready for sea. Also barge Atlas, 500 tons capacity. For particulars apply to Jas. Hunter, No. 25 Johnson street. m23

FOR SALE—Corner store and dwelling above, situate at Spring ridge, $1,200. Also 3 two-storey dwelling houses, North road, Spring Ridge, containing 6 rooms each at $600 each. Or the whole of the above properties will be sold for $2,500. A. W. More & Co., 86 Government street. m18

FOR SALE—Standard bred roadster, 7 years old, quiet, fast, stylish, good action and thoroughly sound; also a set of light oak tanned, rubber mounted buggy harness, nearly new. Can be seen at McNeill's stables, St. Louis street. ap29

FOR SALE—That desirable property known as "Maplecroft," facing Dallas road, between Menzies and South Turner streets, lots 120x240, two stories and basement, large bathroom, nine furnished rooms, with modern improvements. Furnished with best English furniture, electric lighted, heated by hot water; original cost $30,000; my price $15,000. Suitable terms can be arranged; premises open to inspection. J. Fred Hume. ap10

LODGES AND SOCIETIES.

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE, No. 2, A.F.&A.M. meets 3rd Wednesday of each month—Masonic Temple, 80 Douglas St.—8 p.m. A. MAXWELL MUIR, Secretary.

SONS OF ENGLAND—Alexandra Lodge A.O.U.W., hall, 2nd and 4th Thursday. J. G. Taylor, secretary.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

List of Properties by B. C. LAND & INVESTMENT AGENCY.

HOTEL QUAMICHAN—At Duncans, E. & N. Ry. Leased to a respectable party and doing a thriving business. For particulars, apply 40 Government street.

JOHNSON ST.—Hotel, 50 rooms, with good restaurant; good position. Or will lease at moderate rental. For particulars apply 40 Government street.

GORDON HEAD—Part of section 84 Victoria district; 10 acres; well adapted for small fruit or chicken ranch, $525, easy terms. Apply 40 Government street.

SALT SPRING ISLAND, Ganges Harbor. 20 acres, good modern dwelling, with all modern conveniences. Daily communication with Victoria; good fishing and shooting only $1,400. Apply 40 Government st.

ESQUIMALT DISTRICT—93 acres for $500. This is a very good bargain, the timber alone will pay for the land. Apply 40 Government street.

NORTH SAANICH—Three or four very good farms. Call and see our list. 40 Government street.

VICTORIA and LAKE DISTRICTS—About 700 acres within 5 miles of post office, 100 acres under cultivation, splendid soil. Or will sell in lots to suit purchaser. Apply 40 Government street.

VICTORIA ARM—Water frontage 1½ acres, all cleared; fine building site. Can arrange very easy terms, etc. Apply 40 Government street.

PENDER ISLAND—3,200 acres (including coal which is now under bond) very cheap. Apply 40 Government street.

DENMAN ISLAND—Comox district, 160 acres for $750. Apply 40 Government street.

ESQUIMALT ROAD—Handsome building sites just opposite naval recreation grounds, about 1½ acres. Cheap in order to close an estate.

ESQUIMALT AND LAKE DISTRICTS—About 230 acres, within 4 miles of post office. Blocks of 5 acres each. Easy terms. Full particulars at 40 Government street.

FORT STREET—Chestnut avenue. A number of fine building lots, prices reasonable, easy terms. Apply 40 Government street.

JAMES BAY—A number of cheap houses which can be paid for in monthly payments without interest. Small deposit down. Apply 40 Government street.

CAREY ROAD—One acre, ready for cultivation, with barns, etc., only $800. Apply 40 Government street.

METCHOSIN DISTRICT—Farm containing over 300 acres. One of the best on the Island. Good barns, live stock, etc. Apply 40 Government street.

QUAMICHAN DISTRICT—220 acres, between Duncans and Sahtlam; plenty of water; well adapted for fruit, etc. Apply 40 Government street. t

SAHTLAM DISTRICT—160 acres; 30 acres cleared; near trunk road; good stream of water; price $1,000; terms. Apply 40 Government street.

STRATFORD'S CROSSING—E. & N. Ry. 160 acres; small portion slashed; good soil $600. Apply 40 Government street.

COOK STREET—A number of very cheap building lots; small monthly payments; no interest; call and get particulars. 40 Government street.

CADBORO BAY ROAD—A few acres of splendid land; all cleared; cheap. Apply 40 Government street.

OAK BAY—3½ acres; cleared; very pretty site; cheap. Apply 40 Government street

FERNWOOD ESTATE—4 lots, house and outbuildings $1,600; $600 down, balance at 7 per cent. Apply 40 Government street

JAMES BAY—Nice cottage and lot 54 by 180 facing south, on a good street; price $1,400; $100 down; balance on easy terms. Apply 40 Government street.

VICTORIA DISTRICT—2 acres, house with six rooms, stable, fruit trees, etc; all under cultivation; 1½ miles from centre of city; $3,300; terms. Apply 40 Government street.

COOK AND NORTH PARK STREETS—2-story building containing two stores, leased to responsible tenant only $2,500. For particulars apply 40 Government street.

RICHMOND AVENUE—2½ story, 9 roomed modern dwelling; electric light, etc.; good outbuildings; $2,800; $1,500 down, balance at 6 per cent.

JOHNSON STREET—For Sale or To Let. 3 story brick building; ground floor leased for two years; well located for factory of any kind; only $10,000; exceptionally easy terms. Or will rent upper flats at a moderate rental. Apply 40 Government street.

MONTREAL AND KINGSTON STREETS—Cheap building lots on monthly payments, if necessary. Apply 40 Government street

VICTORIA WEST—On Hillside, 2 lots for $800; beautiful view of the Straits; easy terms. Apply 40 Government street.

BLANCHARD STREET—A nice cottage in good locality, $1,600. Apply 40 Government street.

Also many other properties for sale in all parts of the province, too extensive for publication. Stores, offices and dwellings to rent in all parts of the city. Call and see our list.

B. C. LAND AND INVESTMENT AGENCY

LOST OR FOUND.

LOST—A small pug dog, answers to the name of Tokio. Finder please return same to 6 Garbally road. j21

LOST, STRAYED OR STOLEN—Racing greyhound; color, tan, with a dash of grey; may have a scar or cut on right hind leg; wears a leather collar. Finder will be rewarded on returning the same to Chief of Police Jno. Langley. Any person harboring this dog will be prosecuted.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MISS HARTE—15 George street, gives pianoforte lessons to beginners daily. Terms moderate. j21

TO PROPERTY OWNERS AND OTHERS—Resident painter, paper hanger, etc. wants work; would use own materials or otherwise. Address Practical, this office. j21

REMOVAL NOTICE—Madam Heller has removed her dressmaking parlors from Spencer's Arcade to over B. Williams & Co.'s clothing store, 66 Yates street. j14

ART CLASS—Conducted by H. C. Martindale, medallist Science and Art Department; Exhibitor Royal Academy, England. Drawing and Painting (oil water color, black and white,) Composition, etc. Elementary and advanced. Prospectus on application. Studio, 39 Montreal street. j1

SHORTHAND SCHOOL—15 Broad street. Individual instruction in shorthand, typewriting, book-keeping. ap29

KINDERGARTEN and Primary School reopens April 23rd. Miss Green [illegible]

A Story of Adventure

Nome Bound Miners Tell of the Finding of Rich Siberian Placer Diggings.

Were Driven From Their Find By Natives With Bows and Arrows.

A correspondent writing from Dutch Harbor says:

"Miners aboard the steamship Senator, who have been spending the winter in Seattle and San Francisco, had not been two days at sea out from Seattle before they began to whisper of secrets that had been well guarded all winter long. E. F. Booker, who has been wintering in San Francisco, and who owns a good claim on Bonita creek, was a passenger on the steam schooner Aloha from Nome last October. On the same vessel was a man named J. B. Baggs, who was at one time a captain in the British navy.

"Baggs owned a small schooner which he called Hongkong. He and a crew of two men sailed from Nome last August to do some prospecting on the coast of Siberia. On the return trip the schooner was wrecked about three miles north of Cape Nome, but all hands succeeded in getting ashore, though their escape from death was a narrow one. Booker took care of the party several days in his tent, until they had regained enough strength to go on to Nome. He was mining on the beach near where the Hongkong was lost.

"On the trip from Nome on the Aloha, Baggs told Booker a story of adventure that he had concealed from him up to that time. He said they anchored off the Siberian coast, went ashore in a small boat, and began to dig for gold on the beach. They had got down into the sand about three feet when they were attacked by a band of natives, who used bows and arrows as weapons. The arrows flew thick around them, and, not being able to make a stand against so large a hostile party, they were compelled to retreat—not, however, before they had filled a gunny sack with the sand. The natives followed them down to the water, and they had to lie down in the bottom of the boat to escape from the arrows. Baggs told Booker aboard the Aloha that out of the sack of sand he had washed out aboard the schooner $8 in fine gold. He said the gold was exactly like that found in the Nome beach.

Baggs went to London, England, and Booker says he thinks he is trying to get capital interested there to get a concession from the Russian government and work the sand on the Siberian coast on a large scale. Baggs said a large party could successfully protect themselves from the natives. In appearance they resemble the Eskimo seen about Nome, though wilder and more savage.

"Booker would not give out for publication the exact location of the discovery. He says, however, that it is his belief that the beach sands of the Siberian coast are as rich in gold as the beach at Nome.

"One of the crew of the wrecked schooner Hongkong was an Englishman named Watty, who wintered at Nome and is still there. Watty said last fall, before Booker left Nome, that he intended to get up a large party and go over to the Siberian coast again next summer in sufficient force to take a few Eskimo scalps, if necessary, and teach the natives a lesson they would not soon forget. But Watty kept the secret well also. He said nothing about the discovery that Baggs reported. He simply proposed to get up a prospecting party to explore the Siberian beach, and being the only one of the party who knew of the previous discovery, felt his own interests secure."

They make one feel as though life was worth living. Take one of Carters Little Liver Pills after eating; it will relieve dyspepsia, aid digestion, give tone and vigor to the system.

Mr. Laliberte, chairman of the harbor commission of Quebec, has submitted to that body a project to harness the tides of the harbor there and utilize the power contained in them to operate grain elevators, saw, pulp and rolling mills, factories and other industrial concerns.

BECAUSE THEY NEVER TIRE THE TASTE.

PURITAN EXTRACTS

ARE EVER MORE POPULAR.

Cake Secrets?

Golden Crown Baking Powder

AND YOUR OWN SKILL, Both are essential.

For Afternoon Use

No Tea Will Please You or Your Guests as Well as

STAR OF INDIA

"Canada Rock" Maple Syrup

IS MAPLE SAP BOILED DOWN.

Wm. Tufts & Son

Wholesale Teas and Grocers' Sundries

VANCOUVER, B. C.

LUMBER

—AT—

Lake Bennett, Caribou & Closeleigh

SCOWS AND BOATS BUILT TO ORDER.

Special Accommodations for Parties Building Scows, Etc., at Mill. Board and Material Furnished.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

MILL-HAVEN LUMBER CO., Mill-Haven, Lake Bennett
P. G. COPELAND, - - - - Skaguay
A. D. LEWIS, - - - - Bennett
H. ANDERSON, - - - Caribou

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

SLEEPS IN THE DAYTIME.

Sir: As a stranger who, within the past year, has been in this city eight times without ever seeing a ray of sunlight, will you kindly permit me to ask: Does the sun ever shine in Victoria?

E. V. SMITH.

AFTER THE STORM.

Sir: In a series of letters upon the political crisis which you did me the honor to publish in March and April last, I think I may fairly claim that events have turned out much as I predicted they would should the Lieutenant-Governor persist in his unconstitutional course. You will remember that I found no fault with Mr. McInnes for confirming the resolution of the house by dismissing Mr. Semlin. I then said, and I say now, that the Lieutenant-Governor's action in declining to allow Mr. Semlin to patch up a government after his defeat was one of the few commendable acts of His Honor's career since his elevation to Government House. His course then was entirely defensible and has never been successfully challenged. I sincerely wish that I could write in a similar strain of many of His Honor's subsequent acts. I wish that I could find an excuse for his maintenance in office of Mr. Martin for a period of three months and a half after His Honor must have known that his minister did not possess the confidence of the late house or the country. I wish I could show that his confirmation of special warrants to enable the ministry of his choice to carry on the elections in their own (not the country's) interest, his acceptance of Ryder as an adviser, his failure to require Mr. Martin to complete his cabinet within a reasonable limit of time, his consent to the postponement of elections till June that should have been held in March, his approval of appointments made on the very day that Mr. Martin resigned, and when he was well aware that he had been overwhelmingly defeated—I say I wish I could place these unconstitutional and inexcusable acts on the same level with his conduct in dismissing the Semlin administration. But I cannot. From the day when Mr. McInnes became aware that Mr. Martin could not form a government within a reasonable time he connived at, nay, actually assisted, took the lead in violating the constitution and trampling under foot the rights of the electorate. Whatever may be the fate in store for the Lieutenant-Governor matters little now to any save himself and his immediate surrounding. I have never attacked him personally, or vindictively, and had there been only one or two errors would not have condemned him in his official capacity. Mistakes are common to all mortals. Said Lord Roberts, when asked to dismiss Gen. Buller because of his mistakes: "The man who never made a mistake never made anything." It is the persistence in error—the refusal to be set right—the ignoring of every constitutional authority and precedent, that precipitated the crisis and brought the country to a political low ebb. Mr. McInnes' experience will serve as a beacon light, an object lesson for future lieutenant-governors, and as such must ever prove an instructive page in the history of the province.

And, after all, the existence of Mr. McInnes in an official capacity may not have been in vain. Although the calling of Mr. Dunsmuir was a concession wrung from the Lieutenant-Governor by the result of the appeal to the polls, I feel mose than pleased to know that the new Premier has succeeded in attracting to his support a large majority of the new representatives. That there will be a hot and vigorous opposition in the house goes without saying, but if Mr. Dunsmuir should summon to his aid a tithe of the tact and ability that have characterized him in the management of his immense business interests, the country need have no fear as to the results, and the new ministry may face the new house with confidence.

D. W. HIGGINS.

HALF-MAST FLAGS.

Sir: It has been pointed out once or twice of late that the above expression should not be taken as literally as it usually is, but that when hoisted as a token of mourning the top edge of the flag should be six feet or thereabouts from the top of the mast. And surely on our principal civic building it would not be too much trouble for someone to mount to the top of the tower to hoist the flag so that the halyards might be kept snug to the mast instead of leaving the flag fluttering in mid-air somewhere between the masthead and the police cells, a splendid advertisement to the easy-going methods of Victorians. If people wish to show their loyalty by exhibitions of this nature, they might at least show proper respect for the instruments they use to display it by conforming to regulations adopted in the service from which it is borrowed. Again, much as we all mourn the loss of our Adjutant, who was conceded to be an exceptionally smart officer and generally popular, let us not forget the stirring spirit of Mr. Phillips-Wolley's "In Memorium" by leaving flags at half-mast for several days, as on a previous occasion; more especially as we may to-morrow be called upon to rejoice that our fair province has, on the anniversary of the Queen's accession, been delivered from a dictatorship, which was fast ruining it, to responsible government by the people.

MILITIA.

DO YOU FEAR HEART FAILURE?

No death comes so suddenly and unexpectedly as that caused by heart failure, but the trouble had its beginning; months or perhaps years before when the blood became thin and watery and the nerves exhausted. Gradually the waste has become more rapid than the process of repair, the tissues of the heart have become diseased and finally some over exertion or nervous shock has caused the beating to cease, and life to depart. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food prevents heart failure and all similar diseases by creating new, rich blood and nerve force, and building up the system.

Finance and Commerce

TORONTO QUOTATIONS.

(Furnished by A. W. More & Co.)

Toronto, June 20.—Closing quotations today were:

	Asked.	Bid.
Athabasca	18	17½
B. C. Gold Fields	2½	1½
Big Three	3	2
Black Tail	16¼	15
Brandon and Golden C	19½	18
Butte and Boston	4	2
Bullion	39	31
Canadian G. F. S.	7	6
Cariboo McKinney	89	80
Cariboo Hydraulic	1.12	1.02
Centre Star	1.53	1.49
Crow's Nest Pass	39.00	36.00
California	10½	8½
Dardanelles	3	2½
Deer Trail Con	5½	5
Deer Park	3	..
Evening Star	8¾	7½
Fairview Corp.	5½	4¾
Golden Star	13¼	13
Gold Hills	4½	3
Giant	5	3½
Hammond Reef	9½	8½
Iron Mask	35	30
Jim Blaine	15	12
King	87¼	76
Knob Hill	51	40
Lone Pine-Surprise Con.	20	16
Minnehaha	4	2
Monte Christo Con	4½	3
Montreal Gold Fields	4	2¼
Montreal and London	28½	27½
Morning Glory	4½	3
Morrison	3	2
Mountain Lion	90	80
Noble Five	4	2¼
Northern Belle	2½	..
North Star	1.03	90
Novelty	3	2
Old Ironsides	75	40
Olive	18¾	17
Payne	3	1
Princess Maud	5	2¼
Rambler Cariboo Con	23	20
Republic	94	83
Slocan Sovereign	23½	15
Tamarack	4	2
Van Anda	3½	2
Victory Triumph	2½	1⅞
Virtue	71	65
War Eagle Con.	1.53	1.48
Waterloo	4	2¾
Winnipeg	16	13¾
Granby Smelter	37	35

MORNING SALES.

Golden Star—500 at 5.
North Star—500 at 1.00.
Canadian G. F. S.—500 at 6; 2,500 at 6½.
Deer Trail—1,000 at 5⅝.
Fairview—1,000 at 5¼.
Athabasca—1,000 at 18¾.
Victory Triumph—1,000 at 2; 1,000, 500, at 2.
Novelty—1,000 at 2¼.
Total—10,500.

AFTERNOON SALES.

Knob Hill—500 at 45.
Rambler-Cariboo—1,000 at 21.
Victory Triumph—500 at 2.
Fairview—1,000 at 5½.
Deer Trail—1,000, 500 at 5½.
Canadian G. F. S.—250 at 6½.
King—1,000 at 76¾.
Golden Star—500, 500 at 13¼.
Golden Star—500, 500, at 13¼; 500 at 13½; 500 at 12¾; 500 at 13⅛.
Total—8,250 shares.

New York, June 20.—Stocks closed today as follows:

Amn. Tob.	86½
Amn. Sugar	112
Anaconda	38¼
A. T. & S. F.	24⅝
A. T. & S. F. pfd.	69¾
A. S. & W.	31¼
B. & O.	74
B. & O. pfd.	79¼
B. R. T.	60¾
C. & O.	25
C. B. & Q.	123½
Chgo. Gas.	97
C. & N. W.	157½
C. R. I. & P.	104⅝
C. M. & St. P.	110¾
Con. Tob.	22⅞
Con. Tob. pfd.	76⅜
Cons. Gas.	185
C. F. & I.	31
C. C. C. & St. L.	57
D. & L. W.	175⅞
D. & H.	110½
Fed. Steel	31
Fed. Steel pfd.	64
J. C.	121¼
L. E. & W.	29
L. & N.	74¼
M. S. R.	84¾
Mo. Pac.	47⅜
Met.	147
Nat. Lead	19¼
N. P.	51
N. P. pfd.	72⅝
N. Y. C. & H.	127⅛
N. Y. L. E. & W.	11⅛
N. Y. L. E. & W. pfd.	33⅝
N. Y. O. & W.	18
Pac. Mail	27¾
Pressed Steel	42¾
P. & R.	16¼
Sou. Ry.	10¾
Sou. Ry. pfd.	50⅜
Sou. Pac.	31¼
T. C. & I.	64¾
Tex. Pac.	14½
U. S. Leather	8½
U. S. Leather pfd.	66½
U. S. Rubber	25¾
U. P.	50½
U. P. pfd.	71¾
Wab. pfd.	17⅜

Money on call easy, 1½@1¾ per cent. Last loan, 1 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 3½@4½ per cent. Sterling exchange easy at $4.86¾@⅞ for demand and at $4.84⅝ for sixty days. Posted rates, $4.85½@$4.88½. Commercial bills, $4.83½@¾. Bar silver, 60¼ cents. Mexican dollars, 47⅜ cents. Government bonds easy.

LONDON MARKETS.

C. P. R.	92¾
N. P. pfd.	74¾
Anaconda	8

COPPER.

London, June 20.—Copper closed spot, 717s. 6d., futures, 712s. 6d. The markets here were improved to-day by the better Chinese news and the encouraging report from Lord Roberts.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

(Furnished by B. Williams & Co., Stock Brokers.)

Chicago, June 20.—The following quotations ruled on the Board of Trade to-day:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close
Wheat—				
July	79	81⅜	78¾	81⅜
Corn—				
July	40	41⅛	40	41
Pork—				
July	11.45	11.57½	11.45	11.55

New York, June 20.—The following quotations ruled on the Stock Exchange to-day:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Amn. Sugar	115½	115⅞	112⅛	112⅛
C. B. & Q.	124¾	125⅛	123½	123½
C. M. & St. P.	112¼	112½	110¾	110¾
M. S. R.	86½	86⅝	84¾	84¾
P. G. Chicago	98¾	99	97	97
C. R. I. & P.	104⅞	105¼	104¼	104⅝
Amn. Tob.	88½	88½	86½	86½
A. & S. F. pfd.	70⅝	71	69⅞	69⅞
T. C. & I.	64	64½	63½	63½
A. & S. F. com.	24⅞	25	24⅝	24⅝
B. R. T.	63½	64¼	60¾	60¾
Con. Tob	23	23	22¼	22¼
A. S. & W. com.	31¼	31¾	30½	30½

Money loaning at 1¾ per cent.

PERSONAL.

F. E. Maltby, buyer for the Joseph Ladue Co., of Dawson, is at the Dominion.

John. D. Sibbald, formerly gold commissioner at Revelstoke, is a guest at the Driard.

Price Ellison, Vernon; A. W. Smith, Lillooet, and W. C. Wells, Palliser, all members-elect of the provincial house, are registered at the Driard.

F. L. Murray, of Atlin, is a guest at the Driard.

Mr. and Mrs. Forin, of Belleville, Ont., are in the city visiting their daughter, Mrs. Thornton Fell. They will spend the summer in British Columbia.

Frank Merryfield, a prominent member of the Regiment basket ball team, leaves this morning for Seattle, where he will reside in future.

Moses McGregor will be a passenger on the Queen City, which leaves for the West Coast this evening. Mr. McGregor is recovering from a severe accident which happened to him a week or two ago. While engaged in laying some water pipes to his hotel at Port Hughes, he slipped and fell, with the result that he had to come to Victoria for medical assistance..

J. S. Harvey returned last evening from Vancouver.

Lieut. Ackroyd of "A" Company, R. C. A. was a passenger from Vancouver yesterday.

Joseph Martin and J. C. Brown, members of the late government, came down from the Mainland last evening.

C. H. Dickie, member-elect for Cowichan, returned from Vancouver last evening.

J. A. Carthew is back from a visit to Vancouver.

Capt. James Gaudin, agent of the marine and fisheries department, came down from Vancouver last evening.

W. A. Ward and W. F. Burton returned last evening from Vancouver.

Mr. Justice Martin has returned from holding court at Nanaimo.

W. A. Galligher, city solicitor of Nelson, is in the city.

P. Kosidowskis, German consul to Mexico, is at the Mount Baker hotel.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

At the annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of Canadian Odd Fellows, being held at Hamilton, the reports of the various departments of the order are very encouraging. Among the communications read was one from the secretary of the British Columbia Grand Lodge, intimating a desire to disband their local Grand Lodge, and come as they were before the said provincial Grand Lodge was formed.

The insurrection in Bulgaria is spreading. Fifty peasants have been killed by the military at Duran Lekah.

The final round of the international chess tournament at Paris resulted as follows: Tschigorin and Lasker drew; Brody beat Didier; Marco beat Mortimer; Schlechter beat Sterling; Burn beat Janowski; Mason and Miese drew; Maroczy beat Marshall; Pillsbury beat Rosen. The first prize of the tournament goes to Lasker, Pillsbury getting the second; Marshall and Maroczy divide third and fourth. The other prizes, owing to the two drawn games, cannot be established as yet.

LOW WATER

—ON THE—

Yukon River

and still falling

DO NOT BUY

THROUGH TICKETS.

It costs the same, and buying from point to point you are enabled to take first steamer, as well as taking advantage of any cut there may be made in rates.

BOOK LOCALLY.

C.P.N. Co., Ltd., Steamers

Will leave Turner, Beeton & Co.s' wharf for

DYEA, SKAGWAY, WRANGEL

(Carrying Her Majesty's Mails) as follows:

DANUBE.....June 6, 20
AMUR.....June 13, 27

At 8 o'clock p.m.

AND FROM VANCOUVER ON FOLLOWING DAYS.

For freight and passage apply at the office of the company, 64 Wharf street, Victoria, B. C. The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

Mortgage Sale

Under and by virtue of powers contained in a certain mortgage which will be produced at the time of sale there will be offered for sale by William T. Hardaker, auctioneer, at his rooms, Douglas street, in the City of Victoria on Tuesday, June 26th, A. D. 1900, and at 11 o'clock in the forenoon the following property.

Lots eighty-nine (89) and one hundred and four (104) Lake Hill Estate, according to a map or plan deposited in the Land Registry Office at Victoria, and numbered one hundred and eighty (180), District of Victoria, being sub-division of sections forty-nine (49), fifty (50), and sixty-four (64), and part of section eighty-two (82) Victoria and Lake Districts in the province of British Columbia.

The said lot eighty-nine (89) consisting of five acres, is cleared and sown with grass. Lot 104 also consisting of five acres is partly cleared, and on this lot is a small house. Both lots are enclosed with a good upright fence.

For terms and conditions of sale, apply to

DAVIS, MARSHALL & MACNEILL,
Vendors' Solicitors, Vancouver, B.C.
Or to Messrs. BODWELL & DUFF,
Barristers, etc., Victoria, B. C.
Dated this 15th day of June 1900.

Handy List of Victoria Firms

SEWER PIPE, FIRE BRICKS, ETC.

B.C. POTTERY CO., LTD.—Cor. Broad and Pandora, Victoria. apl

BOOK EXCHANGE.

CASHMORE'S, 103 Douglas street; buys and exchanges all kinds of books and novels.

BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS.

M. R. SMITH & CO., Victoria, B.C., Manufacturers of all kinds of Plain and Fancy Biscuits and Cakes.

BUILDER AND GENERAL CONTRACTOR

THOMAS CATTERALL—16 Broad St., P.O. Box 548; office fittings, wharves repaired, etc.

DRAYMAN.

JOSEPH HEANEY. Truck and Drayman—Office 26 Yates street; stables 119 Superior street; Telephone 171.

HARDWARE.

E.G. PRIOR & CO.—Hardware and Agricultural Implements. Cor. Johnson and Government.

HICKMAN TYE HARDWARE CO., LTD.—Importers of iron, steel, hardware, pipe fittings, cutlery, etc. Mining and milling supplies a specialty.

IRONWORKS.

VICTORIA MACHINERY DEPOT CO., Ltd., (late Spratt & Gray)—Engineers, founders, supplies, etc., 17 and 19 Work street. Telephone 570.

LIVERY AND TRANSFERS.

VICTORIA TRUCK & DRAY CO.—Telephone 13.

STEAM COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS.

STEMLER & EARLE, Coffee, spices, mustard and baking powders. Pembroke st., near Government.

NOVELTY WORKS.

L. HAFER, general machinist, 150 Government street.

PLUMBERS.

E. F. GEIGER, sanitary plumbing, gas and hot water fitting. Tel. 2..

ENGINEERS, FOUNDERS, AND BOILER MAKERS.

MARINE IRON WORKS—Andrew Gray, Engineers, Founders, Boiler Makers, Pembroke street, near Store street. Works telephone 681, residence telephone 109.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES.—R. Maynard, 41 Pandora street.—All kinds of photographic material for amateurs and professionals: Kodaks, Pocos, Koronas, Primos, etc. Same block Mrs. R. Maynard's Art Studio: also views of British Columbia and Alaska for sale.

Same Block—Maynard's Shoe and Fining store, 41 Pandora street; boots, shoes, leather and shoe findings; "K" boots a specialty.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHERS.

L. Goodacre, Contractor by app't to Royal Navy and Dominion Government. Tel. 32.

STEAM DYE WORKS.

PAISLEY DYE WORKS.—Tel. 410 The old reliable. Established 1885, 114½ Yates street.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Tel. 200—Largest estb., country orders solicited, 141 Yates street.

SCAVENGERS.

ED. LINES, General Scavenger, 236 Yates street—Yards, etc., cleaned. Orders left at Speed Bros., cor. Douglas and Fort streets; Schroeder Bros., corner Michigan and Menzies will be promptly attended to.

PETER HANSEN, City Scavenger, teamster and wood dealer. Building sand and gravel for sale. Address, 49 Discovery treet. Telephone 184.

Vancouver Business Directory

AUCTIONEERS.

JOHN RANKIN, Hastings street. AUCTION ROOMS AND STOCK BUYER.

BANKS.

BANK OF MONTREAL.
BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

CANNING SUPPLIES.

JOHN LECKIE, 632 Granville street.

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES.

CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC CO., LIMITED, Vancouver. Electrical Supplies.

MILLERS.

THE BRACKMAN & KER MILLING CO. Ltd., mill stuffs, etc.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

HENDERSON BROS.

HARDWARE.

THOS. DUNN & CO., Ltd., 8 and 10 Cordova street.
E. G. PRIOR & CO., LTD.

HOTELS.

BADMINTON HOUSE, rates $2 and $2.50.
STRAND HOTEL—Hastings Street.

PATENT ATTORNEY AND DRAUGHTSMAN.

TRETHEWEY & BRITTAIN, Bank of B. N.A. Building, Hastings street.

The Strand Hotel

On the European plan. Special rooms Commercial Men. Hastings street West. Vancouver, B.C.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL. Turkish Baths.

Best $2.00 a Day House in Vancouver. F. J. COSTELLO, Manager.

The Badminton Hotel,

VANCOUVER.

RATES, $2.50 PER DAY.

The Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital

(Incorporated 1890.)

The tenth annual meeting of the donors and subscribers to the institution will be held in the City Hall, on Friday, the 29th June, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Business: Receiving the annual report of the directors, the treasurer's statement for the year ending 31st May, 1900, and the election of directors.

The four following directors retire, but are eligible for re-election: H. D. Helmcken, Joshua Davies, F. B. Pemberton, and Alexander Wilson.

Donors and subscribers can vote for four members only. The city council nominate five (5), the local government three (3), and the French Benevolent Society three (3), making a total of fifteen (15) directors. All donors of money, and annual subscribers of $5 and upwards are eligible to vote for the election of directors.

F. ELWORTHY, Secretary.
Victoria, B. C., 12th June, 1900.

THE

White Pass and Yukon Route

PACIFIC AND ARCTIC RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION CO.,

BRITISH COLUMBIA YUKON RAILWAY CO. BRITISH YUKON M. T. & T. CO.

Canadian Development Company Ld.

THROUGH LINE SKAGWAY TO DAWSON.

Two first-class trains daily between Skagway and Bennett, B. C. Ten first-class steamers operating between White Horse and Dawson. Through telegraph service, Skagway to Dawson and intermediate points.

SKAGWAY IS THE GATEWAY TO

KLONDIKE AND CAPE NOME GOLDFIELDS

For rates and full particulars, apply to

S. M. IRWIN, Traffic Manager, Skagway, Alaska and Seattle, Wash.

J. H. GREER, Commercial Agent, 100 Government st., Victoria, B. C.

Canadian Pac Navigation Co. Ltd.

WHARF ST., VICTORIA.

Time Table No. 51.—Taking Effect June 15th.

Victoria to Vancouver daily except Monday, at 7 a.m., Vancouver to Victoria—Daily at 1:30 o'clock p.m. or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

Regular freight steamers will leave Victoria at 12 p.m. on Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday, and Vancouver at 12 p.m. on Wednesday and Friday.

NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner, Lulu and Islands—Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. Leave New Westminster for Victoria and Way Ports—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

NORTHERN ROUTE.

Steamships of this company will leave for Fort Simpson and intermediate points, via Vancouver, every Sunday at 11 p.m.

ALASKA ROUTE.

Steamships of this company will leave every Wednesday for Wrangel, and Skagway at 8 p.m.

BARCLAY SOUND ROUTE.

Steamer leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports, on the 1st, 7th, 14th and 20th of each month, extending latter trips to Quatsino and Cape Scott.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

G. A. CARLETON, General Freight Agent.

C. S. BAXTER, Passenger Agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

$60 to St. Paul and Return

and $65.75 to Kansas City and return First-Class, for sale June 29th and 30th, via the Canadian Pacific, and good for passage on the

"Imperial Limited"

The cheapest holiday rate to be in effect this season.

Any agent of the Canadian Pacific will gladly furnish full particulars, or address

E. J. COYLE, A. G. P. A. Vancouver, B. C.
B. W. GREER, Agent, Victoria, B.C.

ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINES.

ALLAN LINE.

Parisian.....June 16
Tunisian.....June 30
Numidian.....July 7

DOMINION LINE.

Dominion.....June 16
Cambroman.....June 23
Vancouver.....July 7

BEAVER LINE.

Lake Superior.....June 15
Lake Ontario.....June 22
Lusitania.....June 29

FROM NEW YORK.

Sardinian..Allan State Line..June 16
Teutonic...White Star Line..June 20
Germanic..White Star Line..June 27
Campania...Cunard Line...June 16
Servia.....Cunard Line...June 23
New York..American Line..June 20
St. Paul...American Line..June 27
Trave...N. G. Lloyd Line..June 16
Maria Theresa..N. G. L. Line..June 19
Patricia...H. Amer. Line...June 23
Ethiopia...Anchor Line...June 16
Furnessia...Anchor Line...June 23

Passengers ticketed through to all European points and prepaid passages arranged for.

For reservations and all information apply to

W. P. F. Cummings, Gen. SS. Agent, Winnipeg.
B. W. Greer, Agent, Victoria

$40,000 TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE

in large and small amounts on improved real estate...

Swinerton & Oddy, 106 Govt St

Pacific Coast Steamship Co.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The company's elegant steamships Walla Walla, Umatilla, and City of Puebla carrying H. B. M. mails, leave Victoria B. C. 8 p.m., June 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28, July 3, 8, 13, 23, 28, August 2, and every fifth day thereafter.

Leave SAN FRANCISCO for Victoria, B. C., 11 a. m., June 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, July 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, August 4, and every fifth day thereafter.

FOR ALASKA

Leave SEATTLE 9 p.m.

Queen—June 9, 24, July 9, 24, August 8.
Cottage City—June 14, 29, July 14, 29, Aug. 13.
City of Topeka—June 4, 19, July 4, 19, Aug. 3.
Al-Ki—June 16, July 1, 16, 31, Aug. 15.
And every fifth day thereafter.

The steamer Cottage City or Queen will leave Victoria for Alaska at 4 a.m., June 10, 15, 25, 30, July 10, 15, 25, 30, Aug. 9, 14.

For further information obtain company's folder. The company reserves the right to change steamers, sailing dates and hours of sailing, without previous notice.

R. P. RITHET & CO., Agts., 61 Wharf St., Victoria.

H. H. LLOYD, Puget Sound Supt.; C. W. MILLER, Asst. Puget Sound Supt., Ocean Dock, Seattle. GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., Gen. Agts., San Francisco.

Oceanic Steamship Company

Sydney, Wednesday,

S. S. AUSTRALIA sails for Honolulu, Wednesday, June 27 at 2 p.m.

S. S. MOANA, sails via Honolulu and Auckland for July 11, at 8 p. m.

Line to Coolgardie, Australia and Cape Town, South Africa.

J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO., Agts San Francisco.

THE GREAT NORTHERN

75 Government St., Victoria, B. C.

Lv. Daily. Ar. Daily
8:30 a.m.....S.S. VICTORIAN.....5 a.m.

Connecting at Seattle with Overland Flyer. C. WURTELE, General Agent.

Esquimalt-Nanaimo Ry. Co.

SUMMER STEAMSHIP SCHEDULE.

Taking Effect April 23rd. 1900

S.S. THISTLE.

Sails from Victoria, 7:00 a.m. Monday, for Nanaimo and Way Ports.

Sails from Nanaimo, 7:00 a.m. Tuesday, for Comox and Way Ports.

Sails from Comox, 7:00 a.m. Wednesday, for Nanaimo and Way Ports.

Sails from Nanaimo, 4:00 a.m. Thursday, for Victoria and Way Ports.

Sails from Victoria, 7:00 a.m. Friday, for Nanaimo and way Ports, connecting with "City of Nanaimo" for Union Wharf, Comox and Way Ports.

Sails from Nanaimo, 4:00 a.m. Saturday, for Victoria and Way Ports.

The Company reserves the right to change without previous notice sailing dates and hours of sailing.

For rates, etc., apply to Purser on board, or to

GEO. L. COURTNEY, Traffic Manager.

Canadian Pacific Navigation Co Ld

Notice to the Public

On and after SUNDAY, JUNE 10;

SS. "ISLANDER"

Will leave for Vancouver from the OUTER WHARF, at 7 a.m., instead of from the Inner Wharf.

Outer Wharf car leaving Government street at 6:45 will connect with steamer.

Victoria, June 4th, 1900.

Canadian Pacific Navigation Co. Ld.

SUMMER EXCURSIONS.

Cheap Rates.

The C. P. N. Co., will issue tickets to Vancouver good to leave Victoria at 7 a.m. Saturdays and Sundays, and returning, to leave Vancouver on Sunday afternoons.

Fare for Round Trip $2.00

C. S. BAXTER, G. P. A.

Lakeside Hotel

COWICHAN LAKE.

This popular resort, situated on the shore of Cowichan Lake, one of the largest on Vancouver Island, six hundred feet above the sea, is noted for fly fishing. Tourists visiting British Columbia should not fail to pay this charming spot a visit. Special tickets are issued by the E. & N. Railway on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, good for 15 days—$5.00 return.

PRICE BROS.

The Colonist.

THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1900.

Published by

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Co.,

Limited Liability!

No. 27 Broad Street Victoria, B.C.

PERCIVAL R. BROWN, Manager.

THE DAILY COLONIST.

Delivered by Carrier at 20c. per week, or mailed postpaid to any part of Canada (except the city) and United States at following rates:

One year $6 00
Six months 3 00

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST.

One year $1 50
Six months 75
Three months 40

Sent post paid to any part of Canada and the United States.

TERMS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

All new advertisements and changes of advertising to ensure their being inserted should be handed in to the business office not later than 6 p.m. Advertising will be accepted up to 8 p. m. at the business office, but insertion cannot be guaranteed. For urgent advertising after 8 p.m., consult the night editor.

THE WAR.

Hunter and Baden-Powell have made fine progress through the western part of the Transvaal. The latter reached Pretoria and went back again over his route to continue the work of pacification. The former was at Krugersdorp on Monday, and this town is only about 25 miles west of Johannesburg. Hunter has come up from the southwest, and Baden-Powell directly from the west. They have each received the surrender of many men and a great store of the munitions of war. Very little difficulty need be anticipated in any portion of the late possessions of the Boers lying west of the Midland railway. The scene of active hostilities is confined to the northeast part of the Orange River Colony and the central part of the eastern portion of the Transvaal. Roberts is pressing the Transvaal force to the eastward along the Netherlands railway, that is, the line to Delagoa Bay. Buller is between Kruger's and Steyn's forces, and the report that Steyn will seek to break through to the south of Rundle's divisions in order to escape our men coming against him from the north may be due to a movement on Buller's part in that direction. Roberts does not really need Buller's help in the Transvaal, while the pacification of the Orange River Colony at an early day is desirable, and this cannot be brought about while Steyn is in the field. Methuen seems to be making satisfactory progress in the way of driving the enemy from the vicinity of the Midlands railway, but there is a wide extent of territory to cover, and the marauding bands of the enemy may give trouble for some time to come.

The settled and business-like conditions prevailing in those parts of the country which our forces have occupied will have an excellent effect upon the rest. Bloemfontein, Johannesburg and Pretoria are rapidly assuming their normal business condition, and the British soldier, who was reported to be such a monster, is found to be orderly and a source of profit to the burghers, who have had sense enough to know when they were beaten. The example of these centres of population and influence will be contagious; although it will doubtless be some time before peace is fully restored.

TRIUMPH OF THE CONSTITUTION

When nearly two years ago the Colonist took up the battle for constitutional government, many people thought we were unpractical. Some indeed went so far as to say that it was all waste labor, because the people of British Columbia could not be aroused to an interest in constitutional questions. Contemporary journals professed to make very merry over it. When they were at a loss for anything else they used to print articles complaining of or ridiculing the Colonist's attitude on this question, its persistence in pressing it to the front, and the constant hammering at it for month after month. Other issues were pushed forward, but we declined to permit them to obscure this, which we believed was the only real question before the people. From the very outset we insisted that this must be settled by the people, and that, until it was disposed of, satisfactory conditions could not be restored. The dismissed members of the Turner ministry placed their grievance before the federal government. We said at the time that this was not the proper quarter in which to lodge an appeal, but that it should be made directly to the people of British Columbia. When a coalition was proposed with the Semlin party, we opposed it, because we wished first of all to see the constitutional question determined and the people of British Columbia to say whether or not they claimed to enjoy the rights possessed by the people of every other self-governing portion of the British Empire. We have no hesitation in acknowledging that from the day Lieutenant-Governor McInnes stretched his authority and anticipated the verdict of the people's representatives, down to the date of the late election, every other question in British Columbia politics occupied in the mind of the Colonist an exceedingly subordinate place, and that mere personal considerations did not concern us at all. At last the people were aroused. The manner in which Mr. Martin filled his cabinet showed them that the province was drifting swiftly upon the rocks of personal government, and the result was first seen in the election and afterwards in the resolution of the Vancouver caucus, at which a large majority of the members-elect were present, declaring for the removal of the Lieutenant-Governor, because his conduct had been "contrary to the principles, usages and customs of constitutional government." This action has been followed by the removal of the Lieutenant-Governor, and thus the views of the people have been given effect.

The battle for Responsible Government has been fought and won. A precedent has been established for the guidance of lieutenant-governors in British Columbia for all time to come, a precedent that will occupy a conspicuous place in the annals of colonial government. Sir Wilfrid Laurier is to be congratulated upon the prompt manner in which he has acted. We can understand that to a gentleman of his kindly disposition it was a painful act to remove Mr. McInnes from office; but it was his plain duty. To have allowed him to continue would have been to create an unendurable condition in provincial affairs. Instead of this, we have a strong government and a united province. A battle fought on principle has placed our local politics on the highest plane that they have occupied since Confederation.

THE MINISTERS JUSTIFIED.

The Times makes a rather extraordinary error in its article condemning the three new ministers for recommending the dismissal of Lieutenant-Governor McInnes. It says that "they took the oath to loyally guard the interests of the Crown and its representative." It seems that our contemporary must be taught a little more constitutional law. A lieutenant-governor's tenure of office is purely a personal matter, and the members of his Executive Council do not take an oath to guard his personal interests, either loyally or in any other way. Mr. Dunsmuir and his colleagues took a political risk when they joined in the recommendation to the Governor-General; for if it had not been acted upon they might have been compelled at once to resign. But that they violated any constitutional usage or official obligation, we most emphatically deny.

"The safety of the state is the supreme law." This is one of the cardinal maxims of government. The safety of the state led the ministers of George III to declare him unfit to act as sovereign and proclaim a regency; the safety of the state led to the dethronement of James II and the calling in of William of Orange. When the safety of the state is imperilled those in authority must act; they must take risks if it is necessary. If this is true in the United Kingdom, where loyalty to the person of the sovereign is required of all, how much more true is it in a province where it is perfectly idle to talk about personal loyalty to a lieutenant-governor?

JAPANESE IMMIGRATION.

The Japanese government has given orders that no more than five persons shall emigrate from each prefecture to the United States in a month and no more than ten to Canada. There are forty-six prefectural divisions in Japan, so that under this arrangement 460 persons may emigrate from that country to this every month, or 5,520 each year. If this rule is acted upon rigidly, it is probable that the emigration will fall short of this, because it is not likely that each prefecture will send out its quota monthy with unvarying regularity, but the number is too great, and we can see no good reason why it should be any greater than in the case of the United States. The Japanese government has given express instruction that the people shall be informed as to the law in this matter. The reason given for the promulgation of this measure is alleged to be the fear of the Japanese government that the influx of the lower class of Japanese will create a prejudice in America against the country and its better citizens. With this there is coupled a feeling of uneasiness at the slow increase of the population of the kingdom. In twenty-six years the population of Japan has only increased 16 per cent., which is not at all satisfactory, especially in view of the fact that Formosa, and possibly in the future some part of the Asiatic mainland, offer a home for Japanese.

There is no doubt that the outflow of Japanese to America was largely worked up by the transportation companies, who found no difficulty in persuading the ignorant natives that this continent was a veritable mine of wealth to all who choose to come here. Already much disappointment has been experienced by the new comers, and in the natural order of things, the tide would be decreased in volume. When the Marquis Ito was in British Columbia, a few years ago, he expressed himself very strongly against a large immigration from Japan. He said that country needed all the natural increase of its population for many years to come. We are not without a hope that the danger from a large influx of Japanese will be removed without difficulty.

THE VACANT PORTFOLIO.

The acceptance of the lieutenant-governorship of British Columbia by Sir Henri Joly renders the portfolio of Minister of Inland Revenue vacant. We submit that this ought to be filled from this province. British Columbia is entitled to a representative in the cabinet, and although the Inland Revenue is not the department most in keeping with the needs of the province, it would be better than nothing.

If Sir Wilfrid Laurier would be advised by the Colonist, which he probably will not, he would give Sir Richard Cartwright the portfolio of Inland Revenue and select a British Columbia man for Minister of Commerce. There is great work to be done in connection with the development of commerce on the Pacific, and we submit it to be in the interest of the whole of Canada that the minister in charge of that department should be taken from British Columbia. There is a chance for some one to earn his spurs in developing Canadian trade on the Pacific. This subject has not received at the hands of the Laurier ministry anything like the attention which it deserves. It is perhaps not sufficiently appreciated in the East, but we can assure our Eastern friends that there is no field in which Canada can achieve more than in this one. The effect of a wise policy in such a connection would be felt from one end of the Dominion to the other. At the present juncture it is specially desirable that Canada should give particular care to the opening of the Asiatic markets for her products. We ought not to be left behind in the great race between the commercial states of the world.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR JOLY.

There will be a general disposition in British Columbia to welcome Lieutenant-Governor Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere. He is a gentleman of high standing, and personally is admirably fitted to adorn any position to which he may be named. We are not specially in favor of the importation of lieutenant-governors, but apparently irreconcilable differences in the Liberal party in this province made it necessary to look elsewhere for a successor to Lieutenant-Governor McInnes. Since it was necessary to send us a man from abroad, we congratulate both the federal government and the province upon the selection that has been made. We are confident that Sir Henri will prove himself a thoroughly constitutional governor. He takes office at an auspicious time.

CAPT. BLANCHARD.

Universal regret was expressed in Victoria because of the death of Captain Blanchard, lately of the 2nd Mounted Infantry and formerly of the First Canadian Contingent. Capt. Blanchard had many friends in this city before he placed his services at the disposal of his country, and after that every one held him in the highest esteem, for his many good qualities became known. His death, following that of Major Arnold, testifies in the plainest way to the manner in which Canadians have done their duty. He died a soldier's death, and his blood will unite with that of many another brave fellow in cementing the Empire.

In consequence of the dismissal of Lieutenant-Governor McInnes, and pending the arrival in the province of his successor or the appointment of an administrator of the government, Mr. Dunsmuir will be obliged to defer filling up his cabinet. For the same reason there will be unavoidable delay in the issuing of the writs for the bye-elections.

The Times persists in calling the Vancouver caucus "the opposition convention."

UP A TREE.

An Unpleasant Experience With Bears in New Ontario.

The Ontario & Rainy River railway, now being constructed, in the wilds of New Ontario north of Port Arthur, is this year the scene of the labors of several thousand men. Among them, until a few days ago, was a young Scotchman, not long out from the land of the heather. One day recently, says the Port Arthur Chronicle, he decided to quit and after breakfast began to leave the end of the track behind him at a pretty good gait. He continued on the ties for several hours and then took to the bush intending to make the Canadian Pacific railway track at Finmark. This was a task he found not easily accomplished by one green to the country.

The hours dragged by and Scotty continued his weary tramp until about mid afternoon, and then something happened to break the monotony of his lonely walk. He found himself face to face with a family party of bears out for their afternoon stroll. The party consisted of a gentleman and lady bear and a half-grown child bear. The bears came towards him and Scotty climbed a tree to see the procession go by.

But to his consternation Scotty had climbed the very tree that the bear family had chosen for the afternoon siesta. Mr. Bear growled, and Mrs. Beary and Cub Bear licked their chops as they sat down and inspected Scotty perched high above them.

It became apparent to the man in the tree that the bears were like himself in one respect at least, they were hungry, but unlike him, they stood some chance of having something for supper. When this thought came to him he had been up the tree for three hours.

After the lapse of another hour or so the bears became impatient and Mr. Bear essayed to go up and bring supper down to his family. As the bear clumsily climbed a happy inspiration came to the Scotchman. He felt in his vest pocket and found some matches. These matches were destined to save him from a burial in a walking cemetery. He lighted a match, carefully shielded it from the breeze until it was blazing brightly, and dropped it on the upturned muzzle of bruin. The bear slid to the ground. Several times this feature of the adventure was repeated, until the bear finally gave up the notion of bringing supper down and sat down once more patiently to await the voluntary capitulation of the Scotchman.

Once the treed man heard a train whistle in the distance. Thinking to attract attention he lustily shouted. The people at Finmark heard him and fired a gun several times to direct the wanderer to safety, but, as it was then dark, did not go in search of what they supposed was some one merely wanting direction.

All night the bears kept up their vigil. Shortly after daylight two of them went away, but the third remained. Finally about seven o'clock this one also walked away a short distance and sat down, still keeping watch on the man in the treet.

Scotty rod now been up the tree for sixteen hours and without food for twenty-four hours. Casting his eyes about for an avenue to safety, he located a tree a short distance away which promised ease of ascent and determined to risk the run. Keeping his eye on the bear he slid to the ground and ran for the tree selected. The bear did not offer pursuit and a second similar trial at escape was equally successful. Scotty now determined on a longer dash, and descending from his third tree he ran until his legs refused to longer carry him at the breakneck speed he had set for them.

Having rested he once more set out for Finmark, which place he finally reached at three o'clock in the afternoon, having been without food for 32 hours, half of which time he had been compelled to spend in a tree with bears for his jailers.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE ... 25c.

is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanantly cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Blower free. All dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

Carpets, Rugs and Art Squares

TAPESTRIES In good colorings and designs, at 50c., 55c., 60c., 70c., 90c., $1.10 and $1.15 per yard.

BRUSSELS A few designs at $1.00 per yard. Superior qualities in very pretty colorings.

A very large range of Hearth Rugs from $1.25 each to $14.00 each.

Art Squares In all the sizes made, and large variety in eight different grades.

NOTE.—We can supply you with goods at any price you wish to pay, and guarantee that the range of patterns will be satisfactory.

Weiler Bros., Victoria, B. C.

INSURANCE THAT INSURES

FIRE MARINE ACCIDENT, &c.

F. C. DAVIDGE & CO., Ltd 26 Store St.

General Agents and Commission Merchants.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION

GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE. Price 25 Cents. Purely Vegetable. Brent Good

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CRICKET and TENNIS GOODS

BEST MAKES.

Jno. Barnsley & Co., Agents

115 Government St.

Just Arrived.

Black Shirt Waists.
Fast Dye Black Hose.

AND A FULL LINE OF

Summer Corsets.

MRS. W. BICKFORD

61-63 Fort St.

25c. Off the Dollar

—AT—

Stoddart's Jewelry Store

63 Yates Street, one door from corner of Broad street

Nickel Alarm Clocks, 80c

NICKEL STEM WIND AND STEM SET WATCHES $1.50.

This month only.

TO LET

Two stores or offices on ground floor in Five Sisters' Block, facing Fort street. Apply H. M. GRAHAME 41 Government street.

Tenders for Sand.

Tenders properly sealed, endorsed and addressed to the undersigned will be received up to 3 o'clock on Monday, the 25th inst., for 1,000 cubic yards of clean sharp sand, delivered at Beaver Lake filter beds for the Victoria City Water Works.

100 pounds to be delivered at the office of the water commissioner as sample of quality.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

WM. W. NORTHCOTT,
Purchasing Agent for the Corporation of the Cit yof Victoria.
City Hall, Victoria, B. C., June 13th, 1900.

Victoria Waterworks.

Attention is called to Secs. 22 and 23 of The Waterworks Regulation By-Law, 1898, which reads as follows: "No person shall sprinkle or use in any manner whatsoever the water supplied by the city upon lawns, gardens, yards, or grounds of any description, except between the hours of 5 and 9 in the morning and the hours of 5 and 10 o'clock in the evening, unless the water so used shall be supplied by meter. If water (except water supplied by meter) is used for watering lawns or gardens at other than the permitted hours, there shall be charged against the person so using such water the sum of fifty cents additional for each infraction, but this provision shall in no way prejudice any proceedings for enforcing the penalties attaching to any infraction of this by-law."

JAS. L. RAYMUR,
Water Commissioner.
City Hall, April 30th, 1900.

Assay Office & Chemical Laboratory

28 Broad street, (opp. Driard Hotel,) Victoria, B. C.

Wm. F. Best, F. C. S.

Analytical Chemist and Assayer

(Hiedelberg and Leipzig.)

Personal attention given to all assaying and chemical analysis.

TELEPHONES.

Within the City Limits, four Party Line Telephones now installed as low as $2.50 per month.

No Installation Charges

For new regulations, particulars as to districts, etc., apply,

R. B. McMICKING,

At the Offices of the Company, Five Sisters' Block.

Wanted Immediately.

An up-to-date horizontal action engine, 25 to 30 horse power, 6 ft. fly wheel, together with connections to boiler. State full particulars with price and where machinery can be seen. Apply HORIZONTAL, P. O. Box 86.

NOTICE.

MEN WANTED.

Five hundred white miners and mine laborers for the Wellington, Extension, and Comox mines. Apply to the managers of the said mines.

Sgd. WELLINGTON COLLIERY CO., Limited Liability.

Spratt & Macaulay

Coal and Wood

Weight and measure guaranteed. Wood cut, split, and delivered at lowest prices.

—OFFICES—

88 Gov't St. 82 Store St.

Telephone 404. Telephone 144.

SPENCER'S

FRIDAY BARGAINS

MILLINERY AT $2.50

200 Short back Sailors—White and colors, made by hand, prettily trimmed with chiffon, velvet, taffetta, ribbon, quills and flowers. All white hats, fancy straw trimmed with the summeriest stuffs, flowers, ribbons and mouseline mostly.

$5 and $6 hats on Friday for...$2.50

See samples in Government Street window.

HANDKERCHIEFS FOR HALF

6000 Handkerchiefs—plain white; white, with colored borders and some with lace edges, worth from.... .....5c to 10c each.
Friday.....2c each

25 boxes various Men's, Women's and Children's Handkerchiefs, usual 10c
Friday .....5c each

20 boxes Fine Pure Linen Handkerchiefs, ... worth 15c
Friday ..... 8c each

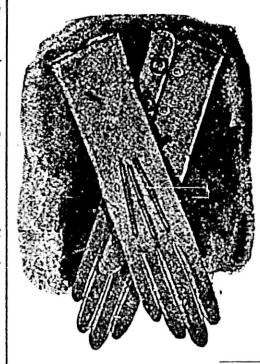
15 boxes Fine Hem-stitched, Soft Finish Handkerchiefs, look like silk, were.....15c, 20c and 25c each
Friday .....8c each

25 boxes Lawn Hem-stitched Handkerchiefs, regular .....12½c each
Friday .....8c each

20 doz Extra Fine Linen Handkerchiefs,.. ...were 50c
Friday .... 25ce ach

23 doz Men's All Linen Hem-stitched Handkerchiefs
Friday.....$1.75 per dozen

Various Small Lots, Silk with Lace edges, Fine Embroidered Handkerchiefs on sale at special prices on Friday.



TREFOUSSE GLOVES

Just 63 pairs Finest Quality Trefousse Gloves—A couple of boxes that show a slight defect in the dye, many people would not notice it, but we cannot sell them for perfect.

Regular $1.50

Friday, per pair $1.00

COTTON DRESS GOODS BARGAIN

750 yards Fine Gingham, Dark Plaids, ...were 12½c
Friday.....5c yd

500 yards Fine Light Plaids,..... were 15c
Friday .....8c yd

25 pieces, about 1,000 yards, Striped Pique.....
Friday ..... 10c yd

UMBRELLA BARGAIN

An assortment of Umbrellas—Small size, will do for sun or rain, ...usual $1.75 to $2.25 qualities
Friday ..... $1.50 each

JEWELRY BARGAINS

Waist Sets, Cuff Buttons, Lace Pins, Belt Buckles, Fob Chains, were .....25c to 75c
Friday, your choice..... 10c

CHILDREN'S EXPRESS WAGONS

They take up space that we can use to advantage, so here they go at less than half.

75c Wagons for 25c
$1.00 and $1.25 Wagons for 50c
$1.50 Wagons for 75c
$2.50 Wagons for $1.50
$3.50 Wagons for $1.75

See samples in Government Street window. We have about 100 altogether.

FRIDAY'S SALE--Commences as usual at 9 o'clock a.m.

VICTORIA TIDES.

By F. Napier Denison.

The zero of the accompanying scale corresponds to the average lowest yearly tide, and 18.6 feet above the sill of the Esquimalt Dry Dock.

Thursday, June 21.		Friday, June 22.	
Time.	Height above zero	Time.	Height above zero
4:00 a.m.	3.3 feet	5:00 a.m.	2.3 feet.
10:30 a.m	6.9 feet.	12.30 p.m.	7.5 feet
3:20 p.m.	6.7 feet.	4:20 p.m.	7.4 feet.
9:10 p.m.	8.5 feet.	10:36 p.m.	8.4 feet.

The Mutual Life Insurance Co. of N. Y.

Offers the best contract on the market.
LARGEST GUARANTEED CASH VALUES AT LOWEST PREMIUM RATES CONSISTENT WITH SAFETY.
Before placing your insurance elsewhere, ask for particulars.

Heisterman & Co.
District Managers.

Jam Jars at Russell's. *

Granite fruit kettles at Cheapside. *

SEE
The samples of rubber goods and the Brazilian trees which produce rubber in the window of
DAVIES' DRUG STORE,
32 GOVERNMENT STREET.
Open Day and Night.

Majestic Ranges at Cheapside. *

Blue Ribbon Tea is simply delicious. *

Drink "Hondi," purest and best of Ceylon teas. *

Fruit jars and rubber rings at Cheapside. *

Clarke & Pearson, sole agents for McClary's Famous Stoves and Steel Ranges. *

We are prepared to do all kinds of bicycle repairs. Rambler Cyclery, Weiler Bros. *

Headquarters for British Columbia and Alaska Indian curios and relics. F. Landsberg, 43 Johnson street. *

All the gold in Klondike can buy no better wheel than the Rambler. Weiler Bros., agents.

Reduced Rates—Chicago and return, $71.50, via Canadian Pacific. Tickets on sale June 21 and 22. *

Weiler Bros. have just opened up a fine line of Chinese and Japanese mattings, for floor and dado purposes. *

A nice variety of smart-looking hammocks at Weiler Bros.' The newest colorings and up-to-date styles. (Second floor.) *

Apricots.—The best preserving stock of the season is now on the market, selling at lowest prices. Enquire at your grocer's for them without delay, or you will miss the best chance of this season.*

PERFUME.
A perfect bouquet of fragrant and lasting flowers is represented by a single drop of our latest perfume "Thelma". Don't fail to try it. 75 cents an
F. W. FAWCETT & CO.
49 Government Street.

For Decorated Wheels.—The Vancouver celebration committee are offering three prizes of $15, $10 and $5 for the best illuminated bicycles taking part in the parade in that city on the evening of July 2.

Auction at Esquimalt To-day.—The Cuthbert-Browne Company, Ltd., will hold an auction sale this afternoon at 2 o'clock at Esquimalt, rain or shine. They have been instructed to sell, without reserve, the contents of a seven-roomed cottage at Fisher's Point, and it will be sold to-day under any circumstances. Parties attending in the event of a wet day will secure greater bargains than usual.

Officers Elected.—At a meeting of the Ancient Order of the Macabees lest evening the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Wm. McLane, commander; J. A. Adam, lieut.-commander; James Bell, rec. keeper; R. F. John, fin. keeper; Wm. Minty, chaplain; Rich. John, sergeant; Geo. Murray, master arms; J. P. Drood, 1st M. of G.; Geo. Cooper, 2nd M. of G.; Henry Erickson, sentinel; Geo. Miller, picket.

Death of Mrs. Palmer.—The death occurred on Tuesday evening at the family residence, Fourth street, after a brief illness, of Mrs. Palmer, wife of Mr. R. M. Palmer, inspector of fruit pests. The deceased was a daughter of Walter Oldfield, of Fouldon, Old Hall, Brandon, Eng., and was 37 years of age. She leaves, besides her husband, six small children. The funeral will take place at 2:30 this afternoon.

DRILLS DISCONTINUED.

Regimental Order by Lieut.-Col. Gregory of the Fifth Regiment.

Lieut.-Col. Gregory, commanding the Fifth Regiment, has issued the following regimental order:

"Until further orders, all company drill will be suspended.

"All great-coats and caps will be returned to stores forthwith, with a view of receiving a new issue of same. All leggings will also be returned to stores forthwith.

"Until further orders, all recruits will drill every Monday night at 8 o'clock, until passed out of the recruit class.

"The regimental sergeant-major will attend and will keep record of attendance.

"One orderly officer and a non-commissioned officer as assistant instructor will be detailed for each recruit drill. They will be detailed in rotation by each officer commanding a company, beginning with No. 1 Company, on Monday, the 25th instant."

For Sale.

Fernwood Road—A first-class house.
The Fountain—Near.—Several nice cottages.
Gordon Head—Neat cottage, good buildings, and ten acres.
Several nice houses and cottages to let.
Fernwood Road—Close to Superior Cottage, Stable, etc. Bargain at $1,250. Cash only $250.

APPLY TO

C. C. REVANS
Land and Insurance Agent
34A GOVERNMENT STREET.

Trade Sale.—Joshua Davies will sell to-day at 11 o'clock, at 95 Wharf street, carpet squares, clothing, groceries, tobacco, coffee and dog biscuits.

Annual Fixture.—Society Day will be celebrated in Nanaimo this year, on August 11. Most of the Victoria lodges will participate.

Selected a Site.—The committee appointed by the citizens of Victoria West have selected a site for a cemetery in the vicinity of the naval cemetery, off Admirals Road.

Successful Affair.—Although the condition of the weather Tuesday afternoon and evening proved most unfavorable, the garden party and sale of work of the Ladies' Aid Society of St. Paul's church, Victoria West, resulted, in point of attendance and otherwise, much more successfully than could be expected under the circumstances.

Silver Wedding.—Mr. and Mrs. Merryfield on Tuesday evening celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of their wedding, a large number of guests gathering at their home to congratulate them. The couple were the recipients of many handsome presents. A very pleasant evening was spent in dancing and other amusements.

Accession Day.—Yesterday being Accession Day the event was duly observed at Esquimalt, a salute of 21 guns being fired at noon by H. M. S. Warspite. At 8 bells the stentorian voice of the guns boomed forth, the sailors drawn up along the decks saluted and the band played "God Save the Queen."

Epworth League.—Instead of the usual missionary meeting last Monday night, the Epworth League of the Metropolitan Methodist church devoted the evening to the reading of the report on the recent convention held in this city, and to the transaction of business in connection with the league.

The Police Court.—In the police court yesterday, before Magistrate Hall, two drunks—an Indian and a white man—paid the usual fines. Two Chinaman charged with an infraction of the Revenue Tax Act, were dismissed, the amount owing by them being paid into court.

STABBED BY UMBRELLA.

A Strange Weapon That Killed a Man in Toronto.

"We are of the opinion that Mr. Hill raised the umbrella purely in self-defence."

This was the concluding sentence and the essence of the verdict returned at 11 o'clock on June 11 at Toronto by a coroner's jury which investigated the circumstances surrounding the death of Henry C. Littleford. The latter was fatally injured on April 17, by a blow in the eye, caused by an umbrella in the hands of George C. Hill. The rest of the verdict was a recital of the circumstances. Hill is still under arrest on a charge of manslaughter, and will probably be called upon to stand his trial.

The inquest was resumed before Coroner Cotton at the Agnes street police station last evening, and several witnesses were examined at great length. The principal evidence was given by Hill himself, the accused in the case. He told his story very plainly and gave a full version of the whole affair. He detailed the conversation, which was of the nature of a quarrel, between Littleford and himself. Some years ago Hill had chastised his daughter for going to a dance with Littleford. The latter reproached him with it when they met. After some further words Littleford struck him in the face, and when the witness saw him coming a second time he raised the umbrella to keep Littleford from hitting him again. Littleford rushed against the umbrella and that was the way in which the injury was done. The witness stated that if he had had a sword he would have done the same thing.

LOOKING FOR AN OFFICER.

Sergeant of the Provincial Police Fails to Return on Time.

The officials of the attorney-general's department, having been feeling uneasy for the past few days, on account of the continued absence from the city of Sergeant W. R. Atkins, of the Provincial Police, Sergt. Atkins went to the Sound last week on official business, and should have been back several days ago. When he did not return on Tuesday morning, a wire was sent to the Sound cities and it was ascertained that he was in Seattle. Yesterday he had left that city and as he did not come home it was decided to audit his books, he having received the liquor license fees from the district saloon keepers, and in fact has handled all the money of the department since Supt. Hussey left for California on the sick list. Last night the announcement was made that $1,200 which should have been in the safe was not there.

Sergt. Atkins has been one of the most capable and trusted officers of the force for several years. He was appointed Sergeant upon the retirement of Mr. John Langley, to accept the position of chief of the city police. Before coming here, he resided in the Northwest and in Manitoba, but originally came from England. He is a married man.

It is not thought that he took much money away with him, he having spent considerable in Victoria during the past month.

Imperial Hotel and Restaurant
CORNER OF VIEW AND DOUGLAS STREETS,
Meals at all hours a la carte. All modern conveniences.

Cascara Tablets .....25c.
Dyspepsia Tablets.....50c.
Dutton's Liver Pills..25c.
Seltzer Salts.....25c.
Citrate of Magnesia 25, 50, 75c.
Perfect Tonic Bitters $1.00
CASCARA, BURDOCK AND CELERY.

CYRUS H. BOWES, CHEMIST.
98 Government Street.
Telephone 425. Near Yates street.

Sportsmen In Session

Annual Meeting of the Northwest Association Last Evening.

Programme For To-day's Trap Shooting—Races at Vancouver.

There was a great gathering of sportsmen at the Mount Baker hotel last evening to attend the sixteenth annual meeting of the Sportsmen's Association of the Northwest held there. About 50 members were in attendance, thirty of them being visitors from Vancouver and the cities of Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana. Mr. Fred. Peters delivered an address of welcome, several of the visitors replying. After the minutes of the last annual meeting had been read and approved, Mr. Steard, of Tacoma, was elected an honorary member, and Walla Walla, Wash., was selected as the next meeting place. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Z. K. Straight, of Walla Walla; first vice-president, P. J. Helohan, Wallace, Idaho; second vice-president, R. Cox, Seattle; third vice-president, Dr. Smith, Tacoma; secretary-treasurer, W. G. Campbell, Walla Walla; directors, T. B. Ware, Tacoma; E. E. Ellis, Seattle; W. F. Sheard, Tacoma; C. H. Smith, Butte, Montana; J. C. Maclure, Victoria.

There are between thirty and forty visitors here already and more are expected this morning, so that with the local shots the entry list should be a long one. Most of the strangers are at the Mount Baker hotel, and for their entertainment Manager Virtue had the Fifth Regiment band render a concert at the hotel last evening. On Saturday evening there will be a banquet.

A practice shoot was held yesterday, despite the rain, one of the contestants being Mr. Sheard. The tournament will commence at nine this morning, the programme for the day being as follows:

Event No. 1—15 birds. Entrance, $2. $25 added.

Event No. 2.—20 birds. Entrance, $2.50. $40 added.

Event No. 3.—20 birds. Entrance, $2.50. $40 added.

Event No. 4.—15 birds. Entrance, $2. $35 added.

Event No. 5.—15 birds. Entrance, $6 a team. $40 added.

Three men team race for championship of Northwest. Only bona fide members of any club belonging to the association eligible. Any shooter belonging to more than one club must shoot with the team representing the city in which he lives. First prize, team trophy now held by Butte, Mont., club, and 50 per cent. purse. Second prize, 30 per cent. Third prize, 20 per cent. Value of trophy, $150.

Event No. 6.—25 birds. Entrance, $4.00. Brownlee trophy, value, $350.

Fifty per cent. goes to Mr. Young, Tacoma, present holder of the Smith Gun Trophy. First prize, trophy; 2nd prize, 50 per cent. balance of purse; 3rd prize, 30 per cent. balance of purse; 4th prize, 20 per cent. balance of purse. Winner of trophy to receive 50 per cent. of purse next year.

Event No. 7.—20 birds. Entrance, $2.50. $40 added. Reverse trap; unknown angles; use of both barrels.

Event No. 8.—15 birds. Entrance, $2. $40 added.

Event. No. 9.—20 birds. Entrance, $2.50 $40 added.

ATHLETICS.

To Clear the Debt.

At a general meeting of the James Bay Athletic Association held last evening, the president and secretary were authorized to execute a mortgage for $750 to pay off the balance of the debt.

THE TURF.

Two Days' Meeting.

Robert Leighton, secretary of the Vancouver Jockey Club, is in the city, endeavoring to interest Victoria horse owners in the two days' race meeting to be held at the Terminal City on July 1 and 2. A good programme of eleven events has been arranged, and as there are a lot of good horses here and in Vancouver, the races should prove interesting. Besides the races, Mr. Leighton says Vancouver is going to have a big celebration.

ELECTRIC HEADLIGHT.

Engines Fitted With the New Lamps at Revelstoke.

For the past week or so, says the Kootenay Mail, Mr. E. E. Bishop, representing the Pyle National Electric Headlight Company, of Chicago, has been in Revelstoke and last night the result of his visit was made known when engine No. 683 appeared with electric lights burning brightly. The dynamo, which is very compact in its structure, rests on top of the boiler between the bell and dome and from it the wires are run through pipes, where most dangerous, connecting with the headlight and back to the cab. The headlight is a strong incandescent one which lights the track for a long distance, the cab being lighted with small lights as was also the sides of the engine, doing away with the necessity of a torch while oiling. Tom Sweeney was a proud man as he displayed his locomotive, the first on the Western division to be fitted with lights, on her trial run last evening. Engine No. 650 will also have the lights put on her, after which Mr. Bishop goes to the Coast.

"GISBURN" FOR SALE

One of the Finest Residences in Victoria

This property containig about five acres of land, is very handsomely laid out in lawns and shrubberies; commands a magnificent view of the Straits, and is situated at the corner of Moss street and Belcher avenue. The house is large, commodious and very handsomely finished, the interior workmanship being very good. There is a large, well-built stable on the property, and a large, well-stocked fruit and kithen garden.

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FULL LINE OF JAM AND JELLY JARS
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The Leading Grocers

WE START MOVING THIS WEEK

and while we are indulging in this recreation we offer the whole of our

Stock at Cost

We want to move as little as we can, so by buying from us you can save us trouble, and yourself money.

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Mantels Tiles and Grates

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AGENT FOR LUXFER PRISMS. **W. J. ANDERSON,**
Langley street, cor. Courtenay.

ROOSEVELT WILL BE NOMINATED

Teddy Cannot Escape Being Named For Vice-President of the U. S.

Philadelphia, June 20.—Theodore Roosevelt probably will be nominated for vice-president by acclamation. The plan is simple and the result sought can easily be brought about.

There will be no necessity for a roll call to-morrow. When the time arrives for nominating a vice-president, the roll of states will be called. When Iowa is reached some delegate will arise and withdraw Dolliver and place Roosevelt in nomination. Massachusetts will follow, withdrawing Lond and seconding the nomination of the New York man. This is the plan, and if it is done there will be no need of a ballot. The stampede which began on Saturday, and which seemed to have received a check on Monday, will have ended in the nomination of Roosevelt. A part of this scheme has already been carried out.

The convention did not proceed to nominations to-day, because all parties interested could not be reached. Secretary Long's friends had not been able to communicate with him, and they did not feel authorized to withdraw him until he could be informed of the situation and his consent obtained. It is quite probable had it been possible to gain Secretary Long's consent that both nominations would have been made. It was deemed desirable not to nominate McKinley until the convention was also ready to name his running mate.

It is said that the death of Herr Johann Lang, burgomaster of Oberammergau, who died yesterday as the result of an operation, was hastened by the disappointment over the exclusion of himself and his daughter from the caste of the "Passion play" which was due to a village intrigue.

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It makes home happy.
It smothes out wrinkles.
It wins the heart of the housewife.
If your sewing machine is not giving satisfaction we will be pleased to complete your happiness by placing one of our high grade "Domestics" in your home—No trouble about terms, we can arrange that to suit you
A full supply of needles, oil and other sundries for all machines kept in stock.

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Telephone 306. 93 Government st.

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Latest English Styles
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Call and Inspect Them.

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Mrs. Vigor,
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But the best value possible for the money is what we aim to give.

Men's Suits that will wear, $8.50, 9.00, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00
Men's Pants that will wear, $2.00, 2.50, 3.00, 3.50, 4.00

Reliable Boys' and Youths' Suits at prices that will bring you back again.

The Largest Stock of Hats and Gent's Furnishings in Victoria.

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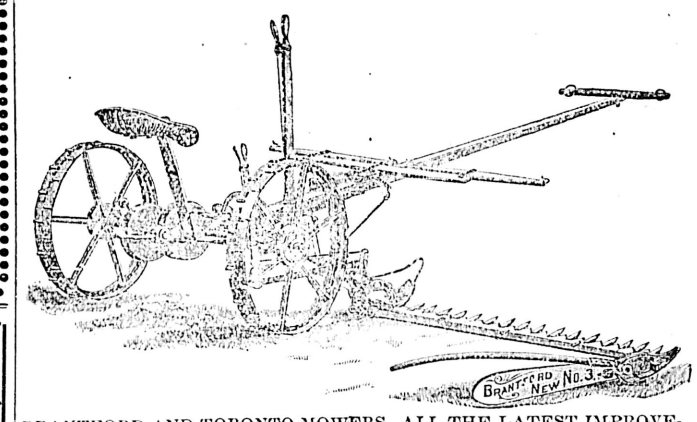

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HAY CARRIERS, FORKS, SLINGS, PULLEYS, etc.

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TIME TABLE No. 36.

NORTHBOUND.	Daily a.m.	Sat. p.m.	Sun p.m.
Leave Victoria	9:00	4:25	2:00
Arrive Goldstream	9:28	4:53	2:28
Arrive Shawnigan Lake	10:09	5:34	3:09
Arrive Duncans	10:48	6:15	3:47
Arrive Nanaimo	12:14	7:41	5:15
Arrive Wellington	12:35	7:55	5:30

The following rates will be in effect on Sundays only until further advised.

Goldstream and Return, 50c; Children under 12, 25c.
Shawnigan Lake and Return, 75c; Children under 12, 40c
Duncans and Return, $1.00: Children under 12, 50c.
The above rates are good to intermediate points.
For rates and all information apply at Company's Offices.

J. DUNSMUIR, President. GEO. L. COURTNEY, Traffic Manager.

WELCOMING THE PASTOR.

Informal Reception to Rev. Elliott S. Rowe Given Last Evening.

The Ladies' Aid of the Metropolitan Methodist church gave an enjoyable "at home" in the lecture room of the church last night, to welcome Rev. Elliott Rowe, the new pastor of the church, who preached his inaugural sermon on Sunday last. The pastor gave a short address, in which he told of his gladness to have been called to the new pastorate, and of how, "for once, the realization had exceeded the anticipation," for, in his opinion, Victoria was a charming city. It was as a commercial traveller had described it to him—"as much like Heaven as the commercial man ever hoped to see." Here the pulse of the world was to be felt, so great was the cosmopolitanism of the city. Never, too, had he seen cities were the mercantile establishments were so fully alive to the possibilities. In fact, the minister used many nice phrases in his address to eulogize Victoria, her scenery and general conditions. Of the scenery he said, "The best part in Victoria was on the outside—the suburbs were beautiful." Many of the other Methodist ministers of the city also spoke to welcome the pastor of the larger church. Rev. Mr. Hicks was there from Esquimalt, Rev. Mr. Hughes from James Bay, and Rev. Mr. Knox from Victoria West. The addresses were interlarded with musical and vocal numbers, the following contributing to the programme: Miss Lewis, who sang acceptably; Miss Smith, whose violin solo drew much applause, and Mrs. Giffen and Mrs. McMartin, who supplied vocal solos. The programme concluded, those present assembled around a number of small tables and strawberries and cream and cake were served.

Anniversary Social.—A very pleasant social was held in St. Andrew's Presbyterian church last evening, the occasion being in commemoration of the sixth anniversary of Rev. W. Leslie Clay's pastorate. The lecture room of the church was prettily decorated by the ladies of the congregation, and they provided an abundance of strawberries and cream and other good things, which were partaken of by the large assemblage. The programme preceding the social entertainment was as follows: Piano duet, by Miss and Mr. Burnett; song, Miss King; violin solo, Mr. Bantly; song, Mr. Barton; recitation ("The Stowaway") Miss Ethel Green; song, Miss Jameson; song, Mr. Barton; song, Miss Millar, and piano selection by Mr. Bantly. Rev. D. Macrae, Victoria West, Rev. Dr. Campbell and Rev. Mr. Clay gave short addresses during the evening. The ladies of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church are well known for their lavish entertainments, and on this occasion the large attendance was an evidence of their popularity.

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The reason we bought 500 Boys' Suits to sell at half regular profits.

Have already sold two-thirds of them, and ordered more.

Last season we bought 300 Boys' Suits and sold 250 of them.

A clean gain this season of 150 Suits, with half the selling season yet ahead.

Other store's $2.50 Boys' Suits here for $1.95
Other stores' $3.00 Boys Suits here for.....$2.40
Other stores' $4.00 Boys' Suits here for $2.95
Other stores' $4.50 Boys' Suits here for $3.65
Other stores' $5.00 Boys' Suits here for $4.20
Other stores' $6.00 Boys' Suits here for $4.85
Other stores' $8.00 Boys' Suits here for $6.85
Other stores' $10.00 Boys, Suits here for $7.75

Weather clerk says there'll soon be more hot weather, and calls for Boys' Blouses and Washing Suits.—

All right.—They're here.

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Cash Clothier,
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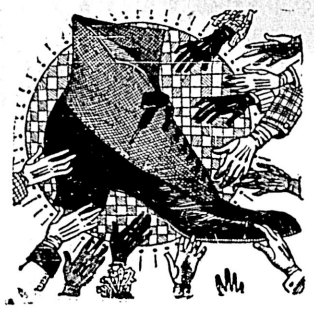

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Pleased At Martin's Fall

Ottawa Politicians Believe Mr. Dunsmuir Will Make a Good Premier.

Prospect of a Scandal In Connection With The Paris Exposition.

Ottawa, June 16.—Great interest has been taken here this week in the political situation in British Columbia. Col. Prior endeavored to elicit from the government an expression of opinion on the situation, but Sir Wilfrid Laurier declined to be drawn out. It will be remembered that Mr. Martin some time ago tried to secure the Premier's endorsation of his policy, but it is well known that Mr. Martin is not regarded seriously by the federal Liberals, and they were only too well pleased to be rid of him from the Dominion house. It is significant that there was not a man in Ottawa, who knew anything of the situation in British Columbia, that considered Martin had a ghost of a chance of securing a majority in the assembly, and when the news came that he had been defeated, both sides felt relieved. It would be regretable if there were many politicians of the Martin type in Canada. Half a dozen such men might lead to a state of political chaos. It was felt, however, that the air had been cleared when the news came yesterday that Mr. James Dunsmuir had undertaken the task to form a ministry. It is significant that members on both sides expressed satisfaction with the Lieutenant-Governor's choice. In sending for Mr. Dunsmuir, Lieutenant-Governor McInnes has, it is considered, adopted the wisest policy. Great respect is entertained for Mr. Turner, whose honesty and integrity are unimpeachable, but in view of his relations to the Lieutenant-Governor it was recognized that there could not be any further rapprochement between them. Lieutenant-Governor McInnes took upon himself to dismiss the Turner government, and the province has shown that it does not sustain the representative of the crown. Mr. Dunsmuir is looked upon as a gentleman of high character and ability, whom it is felt will be able to form a strong government, and thus relieve British Columbia from the state of uncertainty which has prevailed for some months past.

The course of the Lieutenant-Governor, it is felt, will hardly save him, although to a great extent it certainly minimizes his original action. Much speculation is being indulged in here as to what will become of the ex-premier, Mr. Martin. He has a few friends left in Ottawa, and they allege that he will run for a seat in the House of Commons for one of the British Columbia constituencies. Should Joe get back in the house he will be sole member of the "third party," and it is said that his scalping knife will ever be ready for his old-time associates on the Liberal benches. The Toronto World has been pro-Martin all through the British Columbia campaign. It has had daily despatches from the Coast, foreshadowing the election of a majority of Martin's supporters, but immediately the province of British Columbia goes against him, the World turns round and publishes most scurrilous despatches against him. A telegram in Thursday's issue of the World makes pointed allusion to Mr. Martin's personal habits, and it is stated here that the ex-Premier will not allow this paragraph to pass without calling the World to account for it in a court of law.

To say that the British Columbia members are disappointed at the action of the government with respect to the anti-Chinese bill is a mild way of expressing it. Col. Prior on Thursday reminded the Premier of his telegram to Mr. J. C. McLagan in 1896 that the wishes of British Columbia in this matter would prevail. The Pacific province has time and again, through its representatives in parliament, through the trades organizations and other bodies, pressed for an increase in the poll tax to $500. Surely this evidence of the state of public feeling in British Columbia should have led the government to carry out its pledges made in 1896. But no; the Liberal ministry has repeatedly been found guilty of breaking its promises, and its position on the Chinese question, therefore, occasions no surprise. It is but what was expected. The increase in the poll tax to $100 will satisfy nobody. If the Chinese are to be kept out of Canada—and even the Premier himself admitted that they were an undesirable people—the tax should have been made much more severe. Conservatives have no reason to complain of the government's action. They have for the past four years shown conclusively what little reliance can be placed upon Liberal promises, and once more their statements are justified by the results.

The proposal to deal with the Japanese question by means of a royal commission will satisfy nobody. The commission is to be appointed for the sole purpose of furnishing a nice trip to the Coast to

There is every prospect of a huge scandal in connection with Canada's representation at the Paris exposition. Seemingly the Minister of Agriculture, who has charge of this branch, has made a woeful mess of the business. It looks as if Canada will spend half a million dollars in being represented at Paris, the only tangible result of which will be that Mr. Tarte and a few others will have a jolly good time. Just fancy one-eighth of a million of dollars having to be put up for space in the exposition, or in other words, after Canada had gone to the expense of arranging for the exhibit, she is called upon to pay for the privilege of exhibiting, to the extent of $125,000. To make the matter worse, a prominent American is on record as stating that the exposition is nothing but "an aggregation of fakes." Mr. Fisher was told in the house the other day that his true course, when he found what action the exhibition authorities were taking, that he should have withdrawn from the affair altogether. And in this respect public opinion in Canada, judging from what has taken place, will certainly endorse this view.

The methods of Siftonism were exposed by Mr. Davin in the house this week. As far back as 1885 the Conservatives provided that licenses and permits to cut timber should be given by public competition; that parties tendering should be required to state the sum or bonus per square miles which they would pay in addition to ground rent and royalty, and that each tender should be forwarded in a sealed envelope and be accompanied by the cash or an accepted cheque of a chartered bank; that the limit should be awarded to the tenderer offering the highest bonus therefor; and that the licensee should pay an annual ground rent of five dollars per square mile. Mr. Sifton, on the 1st of July, 1896, passed an order-in-council enabling him at his discretion to issue permits to mill owners to cut over a definitely described tract of land not exceeding fifty square miles in extent, on payment of crown dues at the rate of fifty cents per thousand feet on sawn lumber, and a further sum of fifty cents per thousand feet in lieu of bonus and ground rent, all other products of manufacture to be paid for at the rates set forth in other parts of the regulations. Immediately on this coming into force, T. A. Burrows, brother-in-law of Mr. Sifton, applied for a permit, and though he had no mill on the tract covered by his permit or contiguous thereto, he got a permit, and that, though the department knew he did not intend to manufacture any timber in any sawmill. He never manufactured any, but cut timber for ties, which he sold to the Dauphin railway, of which he was land commissioner. Burrows never fulfilled the conditions of the clause, but cut timber illegally. It is evident that the clause was passed for the purpose of allowing Burrows to cut ties for the Dauphin railway, and to get the permit without competition and without paying anything for it. When Burrows had made his little pile, estimated at $25,000, the clause was rescinded. There was no defence from the government; the best they could do was to use the tu quoque argument. The result was one of the most disgraceful scenes which has been enacted in the House of Commons for many a day.

It is the custom of the ministerial press to represent the opposition as pursuing a policy of continuous obstruction, but one of their own members gave the lie to the slander. In the course of the discussion on the Burrows matter, Dr. Macdonald, the Liberal member for East Huron, said that Dr. Sproule had applied for a number of timber licenses for himself and his friends. Dr. Sproule immediately denied this statement, and Speaker Bain called upon Macdonald to apologize, and withdraw his remarks. Amid great uproar, Dr. Macdonald flatly refused to obey the chair, and in this refusal he had the demonstrative support of the Liberal back benches. Mr. Speaker endeavored to enforce his ruling, but without success. There was one course open to him, namely, to "name" the offending member, and this the Speaker hesitated to do. Had he adopted this course, and then instructed the sergeant-at-arms to remove the offender, it would have taught the noisy Grits a lesson, from which they would have profited. Mr. Speaker, however, allowed the opportunity to pass. Dr. Sproule, explaining the transaction to which reference had been made, said that all the connection he had ever had with the matter was to send to the department formal application at the request of various gentlemen, most of whom he had never seen. He never had the slightest financial interest in any timber license. He added that no Grit member dare make these remarks about him outside the house. If he did he would knock him down as quickly as he could reach him. This remark was greeted with loud applause from the Conservatives.

The "dog-biscuit" policy of the government as respects the gallant boys in South Africa is the great political sensation. Mr. Monk, the member for Jacques Cartier, has formulated definite charges against Dr. Borden. Day after day the government have endeavored to ward off the blow, and even yesterday, when they were compelled to face it at last, with their docile majority, they took the crucial portion of the motion away, and left in a somewhat vapid state. Mr. Monk will, however, go ahead. There is the best evidence that a gross fraud has been perpetrated at the expense of the country and to the danger of the lives of our brave volunteers, and the opposition will not rest until the matter is probed to the bottom.

some importunate member of the Liberal party, who will draw his $10 per day and expenses, and will report in the end that so many Japanese have entered the country; that they are law-abiding citizens; that they readily adapt themselves to the prevailing conditions of life in Canada, and that these facts should be reported to the Imperial authorities.

Not unnaturally, at this time, when affairs in the Far East are in such a critical condition, it is felt that it would be the height of folly for Canada to impose restrictions against the Japanese. Indeed, it may be said that both political parties in the Dominion parliament are as one on this point. The situation is relieved by the recent decree of the Japanese government that not more than ten natives of that country may emigrate to Canada each month. If such a regulation be enforced, British Columbia need not be unduly alarmed regarding Japanese immigration. Should this regulation be relaxed, the alternative remains to Canada of adopting a measure similar to the Natal Immigration Act. Col. Prior pressed very strongly for this the other day, and it does not seem unreasonable that the Dominion authorities should adopt a policy of this kind, especially when Mr. Chamberlain has suggested it. In effect, as your readers may be aware, the Natal Act stipulates that no Asiatic may enter that colony unless he can speak or write one of the languages of Europe. A provision of this kind applied to Canada would be most beneficial, as it would certainly have the effect of preventing the influx of a large alien population, no matter what the nationality might be, who were likely to enter into competition with white labor. Nevertheless the government does nothing. In all its methods the present ministry is pretty much like a man afflicted with locomotor ataxia—it pretends or attempts to walk and is unable to do so. This is characteristic of its methods in the house, the manner in which public business has been mismanaged in parliament during the past few weeks being the case in point.

Murdered By Indians

The Fate Thought to Have Befallen Prospectors on the Chilkat.

Several People Missing—A Mining Party Driven Out by Natives.

According to a story which has reached here from Skagway, miners prospecting in the Chilkat country are in danger of being assassinated by Indians, in fact, that fate is thought to have befallen several missing prospectors who went into that district and were not afterwards heard of.

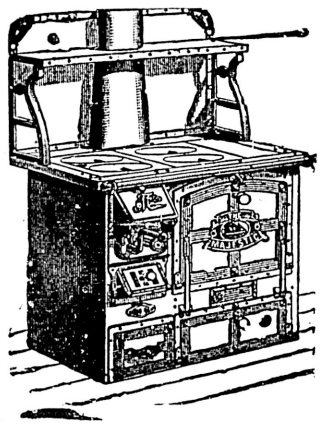
Last spring, William Hutchinson, of Skagway, sent out three prospectors, who located a ledge in the draw at the head of Chilkoot inlet. About a week ago Mr. Hutchinson, in company with Messrs. Wright, Wilford and Atkinson, went up the inlet to examine the property and Mr. Atkinson was to do assessment work and report thereon.

They went as far above the Cannery as where fifty or sixty Indians were camped and one, acting as spokesman, wanted to know where they were going. On being told, they said they had traps in that locality and that it would not be safe for the party to proceed, and that the Indians would not answer for anything that might happen to the prospectors. One old Indian danced around in a rage on being acquainted with the facts.

The party talked the matter over and decided, finally, to cross the river and see the natives there, but their reception was even more unfriendly than at the other village. Taking no chances, they turned back and camped about a mile below. Leaving Wilford in the camp the others went prospecting, and, while absent, first one then two Indians came into camp, inquiring about the guns, how they would shoot, and asking to be permitted to try them.

When Hutchinson, Wright and Atkinson returned they held a consultation and decided to move as far down the inlet as possible and camp for the night, but after starting, they kept on until they reached Haines, where they told their story. There they were informed that several single parties had gone prospecting up the inlet during the past year and had never been heard from.

Men were found at the Mission who proposed making up a party and going in at all hazards, but Mr. Hutchinson thought the matter was one for the authorities to deal with, and during the day he will lay the matter before them.



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Ireland's Famous Whiskies.

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Alpha Is Threatened

Prophesy That She Will Be Seized on Touching United States Port.

Danube Sails For Skagway—Queen In From Alaska Trip.

The first question asked by Capt. Buckholtz of the steamer Alpha, when a Colonist reporter met him at Vancouver on his return from Nome, was if the Jeannie had arrived. When told that the Alpha had beaten the Seattle steamer and was the first boat to return, he was extremely gratified. It seems that there was no small amount of rivalry between the captains of these vessels, which had been lying side by side at Nome, and Capt. Mason of the Jeannie had boasted that he would show the Alpha the way down. "No, no, no, far be it from so," said Capt. Buckholtz, and he kept his word. In his chagrin at being beaten down, Capt. Mason is giving interviews to Seattle papers, in which he tells of how he had called Capt. Buckholtz a pirate. It seems that Capt. Buckholtz called on the Jeannie's master at Nome, when, says Capt. Mason in an interview given to the Post-Intelligencer, "he expressed great satisfaction at having smuggled his way into a United States port in defiance of the laws and explicit orders of the government's officers.

"If I were an officer stationed here," Capt. Mason resumed with some warmth, "I would order you out of this harbor. You should not have landed a pound of freight here, and I would not have permitted you to discharge your passengers until I had thoroughly satisfied myself that you were in distress. No, sir, I consider you a pirate of the seas.

"Why, even I, commanding an American ship, cannot have Alaska for my home port without proper clearance. Here you have discharged freight and passengers from a British ship in United States territory which is not a port of entry."

In another column the Sound paper says: "The British steamer Alpha is liable to seizure by United States customs officers or officers of the revenue marine service at any time that she may be found in American waters. Upon proper proceedings in the United States district court, she is liable to forfeiture. The provisions of the United States revised statutes and the regulations of the treasury department are unmistakable on the questions involved in the Alpha's case, and it is the opinion of local authorities and competent admiralty lawyers that there has been a serious infraction of the United States laws.

"The Alpha, commanded by Capt. Otto Buckholtz, cleared from Vancouver, B. C., last April for St. Michael, Alaska. Instead of calling at St. Michael and making proper entrance of vessel and cargo, the Alpha went directly to Nome.

"'I have no official information of the affair,' said United States District Attorney Gay yesterday, 'but the case is not without precedent. The law on the question is one of the oldest on the statute books. It was enacted in the last century, and has remained unchanged to this day. For this infraction hundreds of foreign vessels have been seized by United States officers and forfeited after proper proceedings. From my present knowledge of the facts I should say that the Alpha is liable to seizure and forfeiture whenever she may be captured in American waters.'"

THE QUEEN ARRIVES.

Returns From Her First Excursion Trip—Early in the Morning as Usual.

True to her old-time custom of arriving in the early hours of morning, when all but a few of her excursionists slept, the steamer Queen returned from the North on her first excursion trip to Alaskan ports yesterday morning, before four o'clock. During the whole of last season there were few trips when the steamer did not reach here in time to give the excursionists, who had been promised in the folders of the company time to drive around the beautiful city of Victoria, a view of the city under cover of night or early morning.

There were on the steamer about 160 passengers, half of whom were excursionists. Among the tourists was Mr. Conger, of Tacoma, a cousin of the United States Minister Conger, who is in charge of the United States legation at Pekin, and for whose safety there were great fears. He eagerly sought for the latest news from China. His cousin, Mr. Conger said, was a man of great tenacity, and would not desert his post as long as there was anything like a fighting chance. A number of Klondikers, who left Dawson on the same day as did they who arrived by the steamer Danube, were also passengers on the steamer. As the Danube left Skagway at a later date than did the Queen, she brings no new advices from Yukon river points. News was, however, received from the westward that the steamer Bertha had left for Cook Inlet with a number of miners on board. The Queen was unable to approach very closely to the glacier on this trip, owing to the presence of much detached ice. She left for the Sound at 8 a.m.

Capt. D. Wallace is again in command of the excursion steamer, and Mr. A. L. Ewing, formerly of the Al-ki, is purser.

A fellow once said: "I want some whiskey, and I want it bad"; so they didn't give him Jesse Moore.

MAY BE TAKEN.

Nippon Yusen Kaisha Liners May Be Impressed by Japanese Government as Transports.

Steamer Idzumi Maru, of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha line, will sail this morning for the Orient. She carries a large cargo of freight. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha fleet bids fair to be somewhat disturbed in view of the fact that the Japanese government has taken over the majority of the steamers of the company to carry the little brown soldiers of the Mikado to the scene of the trouble in China. The Pacific liners of the company will in all probability be among those impressed, although no advices in this regard have been received by the agents on this side of the Pacific. The big Tosa is now in Japan, and she will undoubtedly be taken for transport service instead of going to the dry dock to be altered and improved, as was intended.

THE DANUBE SAILS.

Takes a Good Cargo of Freight For Northern Points—Many Passengers Go North.

Steamer Danube sailed last night for Skagway, carrying about 100 tons dead weight, or considerable more tonnage by measurement, in her hold, and a large number of passengers. Her freight consisted for the most part of groceries and general supplies. Among her passengers were the following: Alex. McCandless, who goes to look after the northern branch of his firm; the McMillan Bros., bakers, of this city, who go to establish a bakery at the new northern town of White Horse; R. A. Cunningham, Mrs. (Capt.) Martin, H. Meyers, Mrs. McNaughton, J. E. Redmond, W. M. Matthews, H. Sword, F. R. Dunlop, C. J. Smith, J. T. Moody, Mrs. and the Misses Foley, N. F. Shaw and wife, M. Marks, E. Goebel, H. J. Noot, Mrs. and Miss Bridges, and Victor Gilmer. The latter, as will be remembered, was one of the quartette who last season were arrested at Skagway on landing from the steamer Tees, on the charge of smuggling diamonds from Montreal into the United States via Skagway. They were subsequently dismissed. The Danube will load more freight and take on other passengers at Vancouver today.

MANAUENSE DEPARTS.

Her Deserting Firemen Released Yesterday, as the Steamer Had Gone and Prosecutors With Her.

The five firemen who left the steamer Manauense on Monday are still here, and the steamer has gone on her way to St. Michael. The vessel left at an early hour yesterday morning, and, the prosecutors of the deserting firemen having gone, the case was dismissed and the men are free. Capt. Barneson on Tuesday night agreed to settle the case on the suggestion of the men, who agreed to furnish five firemen to take their places—they themselves thinking the vessel had too much cargo on board to trust their valuable lives on board of her. The five men were accordingly produced, but the captain refused to accept them, and the deserters went back to the care of the provincial police until, when the steamer sailed, there was nothing that could be done but release them. The firemen who joined the steamer here to fill their billets went up thinking to be able to jump the steamer at St. Michael and get to Cape Nome.

The Manauense carried a very heavy cargo for the Alaska Commercial Co., the greater portion of which was loaded in British Columbia. She had 700 tons of flour and supplies from Vancouver, 500 tons of rolled oats and supplies from here, besides a large amount of coal loaded at Ladysmith.

There is not an ounce of headache in a barrel of it—Jesse Moore "AA" whiskey.

MARINE NOTES.

Brief Mention of Movements at Sea and Along the Waterfront.

The German ship Peru was towed to sea last night by the tug Tyee.

German ship Emile passed up to Chemainus to load lumber yesterday.

The American schooner A. J. West, which left Honolulu on May 23, passed up to Prevost Island yesterday, where she will load mining props for Santa Resalia on account of W. A. Ward.

Letters received from Dutch harbor to-day dispose of the fears that were entertained for the steamer Robert Dollar. That vessel arrived at Dutch Harbor on May 23, before the other vessels. She had reached Sledge Island, 25 miles north of Nome, where she was discharging her freight when the Alpha left Nome.

Steamer Boscowitz arrived on the Fraser last night from Naas and way ports and will come here to-day. She will sail again on Friday evening.

Steamer Queen will sail for the West Coast again this evening. She goes on her long trip, taking in all the usual ports of call between here and Cape Scott. A number of passengers and much frieght is being booked for her.

The United States survey steamer Patterson called here to take on some wet goods, which can be purchased to better advantage on this side of the 49th parallel.

British ship Lord Templeton, one of the fleet of sailing vessels which have Victoria for their home port, arrived at Seattle yesterday to load lumber at Port Gamble and other cargo on the Sound for Capetown. She is to carry about 500 tons of bricks and 1,000,000 feet of lumber. The Lord Templeton was recently acquired by R. P. Rithet, of this city, and is registered here.

A CARD.

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to refund the money on a twenty-five cent. bottle of Dr. Wills' English Pills, if, after using three-fourths of contents of bottle, they do not relieve Constipation and Headache. We also warrant that four bottles will permanently cure the most obstinate case of Constipation. Satisfaction or no pay when Wills' English Pills are used.

Dean & Hiscocks, druggists, cor. Yates and Broad streets, Victoria B. C.

Davies', People's Pharmacy, 30 and 32 Government street, Victoria, B. C.

D. E. Campbell, chemist, cor. Fort and Douglas streets, Victoria, B. C.

Moore & Co., druggists, Yates street, Victoria, B. C.

Wm. Jackson & Co., chemists, Victoria, B. C.

CANADIAN HORSES.

Those From Northwest Ranches the Best For Campaigning Purposes.

Mr. George Lane, of Calgary, N.W.T., has received a letter from one of the veterinary staff of the Second Canadian Contingent, in which the following passage occurs:

"Out of the forty horses purchased from you only two casualties have taken place, one dying of sunstroke and another of dysentery. Our march of 600 miles was made under the most unfavorable conditions for horses, and I think I am not enlarging on the truth when I say that no other class of horses in the world could have stood the misery and hardships which our Northwest horses went through since they left Halifax. After 8,000 miles of sea voyage, without any exercise and very little feed, a week's rest at Capetown on a hot sandbank, five days packed up in small close cars, and then sent away on a 600 mile trip with poor feed and water and a heavy load. Still we can muster a larger percentage of horses to-day that are fit for duty than any other mounted corps which landed in South Africa this year. 'The Northwest horses are the best in the world.'"

If you have never tasted Jesse Moore "AA" whiskey, try it and be convinced that it is the best whiskey in the world.

VICTORIA'S HARBOR NEEDS

Colonel Prior Protests Against The Neglect of the Liberal Government.

Ottawa, June 20.—On the subject of public works in the estimates to-night, Col. Prior entered a vigorous protest against the manner in which Victoria had been treated regarding appropriations for the harbor.

The emergency rations committee continued its enquiry, the evidence showing further that worthless stuff had been palmed off on the department.

The motion by Mr. Clancey in favor of reducing the excise duty on Canadian grown tobacco was rejected by 68 to 38.

If you travel, fish, hunt or play golf your constant companion should be Jesse Moore.

THE MARKETS.

(Subject to Correction as Often as Quotations Vary.)

The wet weather of the past few days has interfered to some extent with the arrival in the local market of seasonable fruits and early vegetables. There is an abundance of strawberries, the supply being more than the demand, which for some unaccountable reason is less than in former years. The best variety sells at 12½ cents per pound, retail; others ranging from 8c. up to that figure. Apricots and cherries have made their appearance, the former retailing at 5 pounds for 35 cents; cherries at 10 to 12½ cents. The first shipment of pine apples is to hand, selling at from 20 cents to 50 cents each. There is a good supply of spring chickens, which retail at 50 to 65 cents each, dressed. The prices for staples are unchanged. The quotations are as follows:

Flour—	
Ogilvie's Hungarian, per bbl..$	5.00
Lake of the Woods, per bbl ..	5.00
Leitch's per bbl	5.00
O. K. per bbl	5.00@ 5.50
Snowflake, per bbl	4.40
Calgary, Hungarian	5.00
Premier, per bbl	5.00
XXX Enderby, per bbl.	4.50
Grain—	
Wheat, per ton	27.00@30.00
Corn (whole) per ton	25.00@28.00
Corn (cracked) per ton	27.00@30.00
Oats, per ton	28.00@30.00
Oatmeal, per 10 lbs	40@ 50
Rolled Oats, (B. & K.)	04
Rolled Oats, (B.&K.) 7lb sack	30
Feed—	
Hay (baled) per ton	14.00@16.00
Straw, per bale	50@ 75
Middlings, per ton	20.00@25.00
Bran, per ton	20.00@23.00
Ground Feed, per ton	26.00@30.00
Vegetables—	
Potatoes (new) per lb	5
Water Cress, per bunch	5
Cabbage, per lb	3
Cauliflower, per head	10@ 15
Celery, per bunch	15
Lettuce, four heads for	25
Onions, per lb	6
Onions (pickling) per lb	3@ 4
Gherkins, per lb	3@ 5
Radishes, 2 bunches for	5
Carrots, per lb	2
Tomatoes	15
Cucumbers (Island) each .. .	15
Fish—	
Salmon, (smoked) per lb	18
Salmon, (spring) per lb	10
Shrimps, per lb	50
Cod, per lb	8@ 10
Halibut, per lb	8
Herring	5
Smelts	10
Flounders	8
Crabs, 3 for	25
Farm Produce—	
Fresh Island Eggs, per doz ..	25
Eggs, (Manitoba) per doz	20
Butter (Delta Creamery)	35
Best Dairy	15@ 22
Butter (Cowichan Creamery) .	35
Cheese, (Canadian)	18@ 20
Lard, per lb	12½@ 15
Meats—	
Hams, (American) per lb	16
Hams, (Canadian) per lb	15
Bacon, (American) per lb	17@ 18
Bacon, (Canadian), per lb	14@ 16
Bacon, (rolled) per lb	12@ 16
Bacon, (long clear) per lb ...	12½
Shoulders, per lb	14
Beef, per lb	8@ 18
Mutton, per lb	10@ 18
Veal, per lb	10@ 18
Pork, per lb	10@ 15
Fruit—	
Bananas, per doz	25@ 35
Oranges, per doz	25@ 60
Cocoanuts, each	10@ 15
Apricots, per lb	10
Cherries, per lb	10@ 12½
Strawberries, per lb	8@ 12½
Peaches, per lb	15
Gooseberries, per lb	5@ 6
Lemons, (California) per doz..	25
Lemons, (small)	10@ 15
Apples, per box	2.50
Cranberries, per lb	12½
Muscatels, ...	15
Pineapples	20@ 50
Poultry—	
Dressed Fowl, per pair	1.50@ 1.75
Ducks, per pair	1.80
Dressed Turkeys, per lb.....	20@ 25
Duck, (dressed), each	85
Spring Chickens, each..	50@ 65

"HUNGER IS THE BEST SAUCE."

Yet some people are never hungry. Whatever they eat has to be "forced down." There is, of course, something wrong with these people. By taking Hood's Sarsaparilla a short time they are given an appetite and then they enjoy eating and food nourishes them. If you find your appetite failing, just try a bottle of Hood's. It is a true stomach tonic and every dose does good.

The best family cathartic is Hood's Pills.

Mrs. Von Blumer—Aren't you ashamed of yourself, to sneak off every Sunday morning to the golf links?

Von Blumer—I can't help it, dear. I do love the game so.

Mrs. Von Blumer—Well, you might wait for me.—Brooklyn Life.

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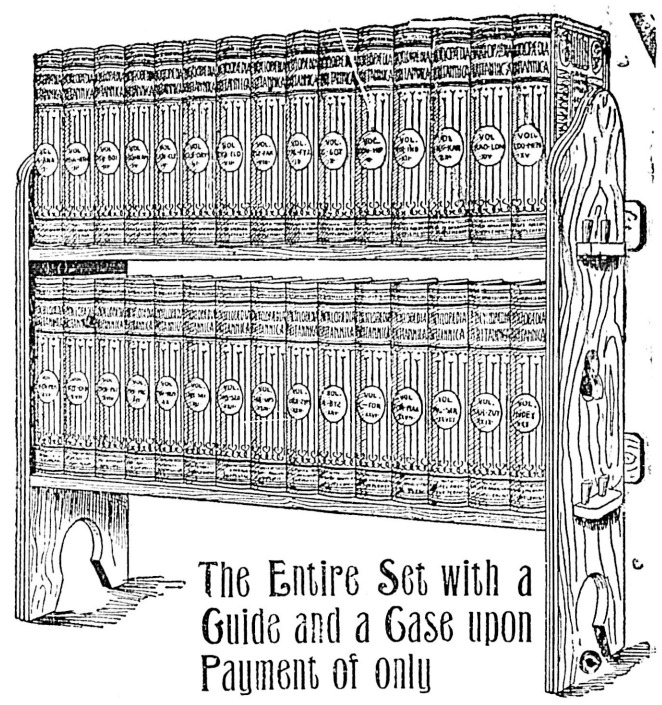

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THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office,
Victoria, June 20.—8 p.m.

SYNOPSIS.

Weather conditions continue very unsettled, a succession of low areas is moving from the Pacific Ocean across the Canadian provinces to the Great Lakes. The barometer is slowly rising on the Washington Coast, and the depression which to-day covered this district has shifted eastward, and is now central near Calgary and Edmonton. The rainfall which on the Columbia river has been excessive, has been confined to Western Washington and Oregon and our own neighborhood of the Straits. Temperatures have been high between the American Ranges and in the Northwest.

TEMPERATURES.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	56	63
New Westminster	60	62
Kamloops	36	78
Calgary	52	84
Winnipeg	64	94
Portland, Ore.	62	72
San Francisco, Cal.	54	66

FORECASTS.

For 24 hours from 5 a. m., (Pacific time,) Thursday:

Victoria and vicinity: Light winds, chiefly cloudy, with showers, stationary temperature.

Lower Mainland: Light winds, cloudy, with rain.

VICTORIA DAILY RECORD.

Report for 24 hours ending 5 p. m. Observations taken daily at 5 a.m., noon and 5 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, June 20.

5 a.m.	61	Mean	59
Noon	59	Highest	63
5 p.m.	57	Lowest	56
5 a.m.	Calm.		

The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:

5 a.m. ..... 2 miles southeast.
Noon ..... 5 miles south.
5 p.m. ..... Calm.

Average state of weather—Rain and fog.
Rain—.42 in.

Barometer at noon—Observed 29.810
Corrected 29.811

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Barometer at 5 p.m.—Corrected 29.80

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer Victorian from the Sound:

R. E. Rogers	W. Chirance
N. G. Cisson	F. Maltby
I. A. Forbs	J. Senon
Dr. Sween.	E. E. Ellis
C. T. Wood	Dr. Pendry
R. McDonald	R. C. Cot
R. V. Rowe	J. S. Honey
P. V. Caesar.	J. English
W. F. Sheard	H. O. Peck
H. T. Denham	W. J. Owen
E. A. Kimball	P. Hoolihan
J. R. Baker	W. Cambell
G. White	J. McLaughlin
Dr. Smith and wife	J. Sanborn
Mrs. Sheard	Miss La Robber
N. G. George	A. Hes and wife
H. Norton	C. Churchill
E. A. Kimball	R. C. Bates
Mr. Hall and wife.	J. Clark
F. B. Ware	J. Morris
H. Rogers	Miss Alger
W. Flower	Miss Robb
Miss Fryl	Miss White
J. Van Dorn	Miss Dunn
F. Sydman	Parker Roll
C. Skinner	C. Velluse
D. Russel	T. Atkins
T. Dresser	T. Beard
T. K. Smith	V. Kinney
T. Atkinson	J. Bryne and wife

By steamer Islander from Vancouver:

F. Warren	W. Galliher.
J. S. Harvey	R. Kosidowski
Lt. Akroyd	Miss Kosidowski
H. Ives	The Misses Earle
H. Gillis	E. C. Jennings
J. Campbell	Capt. Gaudin
J. C. Brown	W. A. Ward
J. J. Lang	J. Martin
H. Hadden	Miss Woodrow
Capt. Foster	Mrs. Robinson
Mr. Veigh	Miss Robinson
Mrs. Veigh	W. F. Burton
Mrs. Foster	C. M. Oliver
E. G. Power	Mrs. Oliver
E. J. Mason	Miss Anderson
R. Cusack	W. A. Brown
C. A. Lodd	Mrs. Brown
C. H. Dickle	J. A. Carthew
Mrs. G. Donnelly	

CONSIGNEES.

By steamer Victorian from the Sound:

Valo & Brooks	Thos. Harvey
Johns Bros.	A. Hess
J. Piercy & Co.	B. & K.
Thos. Earle	John Bell
J. Johnson	A. Godayre
E. G. Prior & Co.	W. A. Graham
G. O. Turk	Cunningham Hd. Co
Weller Bros.	W. C. White
Fletcher Bros.	W. J. Anderson
Simon Leiser	D. Murchil
Hudson Bay Co	H. Stead
Speed Bros.	W. F. Heddle
R. P. Rithet	J. A. Thurston
H. T. Hdw. Co.	A. R. Johnson
R. P. R. & Co.	G. Wintermute
Simon Leiser	N. Nelson
Hudson Bay Co.	Cunningham Hd Co.
Simon Leiser	R. F. Anderson
Brackman & Ker	B. W. McDavitt
L. Hart	C. E. Stevenson
Hinton Elec. Co.	Earsman & Hardie

A fire that was discovered in Bloomington, Ill., at 12:30 this morning swept the business section of the city and entailed a loss that is estimated at over one million dollars. Word was sent to Peoria and Springfield to send engines.

WOMEN WHO WEAR WELL.

It is astonishing how great a change a few years of married life will make in the appearance and disposition of many women. The freshness, the charm, the brilliance vanish like the bloom from a peach which is rudely handled. The matron is only a dim shadow, a faint echo of the charming maiden. There are two reasons for this change, ignorance and neglect. Few young women appreciate the shock to the system through the change which comes with marriage. Many neglect to deal with the unpleasant drains which are often consequent on marriage and motherhood, not understanding that this secret drain is robbing the cheek of its freshness and the form of its fairness. As surely as the general health suffers when there is derangement of the health of the delicate womanly organs, so surely when these organs are established in health the face and form at once witness to the fact in renewed comeliness. Half a million women and more have found health and happiness in the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It makes weak women strong and sick women well.

The Farwell Voting Machine

Not a Political Organization But to Simplify Balloting.

Registers Automatically and It Cannot Be Stuffed or Bribed.

Among the patents just issued by the patent office of Canada is one for a machine to simplify the system of balloting at elections. The object of this invention, as set forth by its inventor, Dr. A. A. Farwell, of Harrison Hot Springs, is "to devise a simple, accurate and economical machine whereby the votes may be recorded for any desired number of candidates, and one at a time, and it consists essentially of a case provided with a number of push-bars extending through the front thereof and designed to operate the registering discs at the inner end, mechanism being interposed to co-act with the push-bars to restore them to their normal position and to verify the total number of votes polled."

A company consisting of Dr. Farwell and several enterprising Victoria gentlemen, has recently been formed, under the style of "The Imperial Automatic Voting Machine Co., Ltd.," with a capital of $250,000, whose object is to manufacture this machine and place it upon the market at an early date. Moreover, applications have also been made for patents for the United States, France, Germany, Great Britain and other European countries, to which it is proposed to extend the operations of the company. The provisional organization of the company was completed last night, with O. H. Lugrin as chairman and W. J. Dowler as secretary-treasurer. Hon. B. W. Pearse was appointed trustee for the purpose of effecting a transfer of the patent from the syndicate to the company.

The machine is rectangular in shape, the ordinary size being about 15x15x6, weight 8 to 12 pounds, and among some of the advantages claimed for it are the following:

"It records an absolutely secret vote, and is the only machine yet invented that has a double acting register, perfect accuracy is assured.

"There are no ballots, therefore no ballot-stuffing, no miscounts, no spoilt ballots, and fraud of any kind is impossible.

"It cannot be tampered with, and collusion between voters and officials is impossible.

"By using this machine there can be no contest about spoilt, marked or stuffed ballots, every vote being registered and counted automatically and checked by means of the double register. The only duty of the returning officer at the close of the poll is to transcribe and announce the figures on the registers, which have already given the result of the votes cast for each candidate and sum total as well.

"Voting can be done much more quickly and easily than under the present system, the machine being swiftly and easily manipulated, requiring only one simple movement to register the vote.

"The machine is extremely simple in its construction. There is no delicate machinery to get out of order. It will stand hard usage, and a guarantee is given as to its durability for a term of years.

"It is economical, inasmuch as it reduces the cost of holding an election.

"The company guarantees all its machines, undertaking beforehand to pay the costs of any election in which they are used, should any machine sold prove defective or fail to fulfil every condition under which it is sold.

"In short, they claim that every evil of the present system of voting by ballot has been carefully studied out, and the Imperial automatic voting machine affords, and is confidently offered as, a perfect safeguard from any attempted fraud, and as securing perfect accuracy; and the only means now before the public of ensuring an honest vote and a fair count, absolutely beyond dispute."

A bill authorizing the use of this machine at municipal elections was adopted by the Semlin government, and had just passed through the usual stages prior to becoming law when the government was defeated.

Meantime it may be mentioned that upon the merits of this machine the Ontario legislature have recently passed an act legalizing the use of voting machines at all municipal elections.

A working model of this machine will be placed upon public exhibition in this city in the course of a few days.

KEMPFF NOT IN IT.

U. S. Naval Officers Regret He Did Not Help at Taku Battle.

Washington, June 20.—Naval officers generally bitterly regret that Admiral Kempff was not in the fighting at Taku. Up to the receipt of his despatch this afternoon they had continued to hope, even in the face of the foreign reports to the contrary, that the American naval forces had taken some part in repelling the attack of the Chinese forts. But the Admiral's statements that they were captured by the "other foreign forces" dismissed that hope. The prevailing idea among the naval officers is that the reduction of these forts was absolutely necessary to the safe progress of any international relief expedition to Pekin, and that Admiral Kempff should have found it to be within his duty in the protection of "all American interests" to have borne his part in the burden.

Hood's Pills

Do not gripe nor irritate the alimentary canal. They act gently yet promptly, cleanse effectually and

Give Comfort

Sold by all druggists. 25 cents.

CAPT. BLANCHARD DIES OF WOUNDS

Sad News Received At Ottawa Yesterday By Cable From Sir Alfred Milner---The Officer's Career.

"Ottawa, June 20, 1900.

"Colonist, Victoria:

"With sorrow I have to announce that poor Capt. Blanchard is officially reported dead in South Africa. "E. G. PRIOR."

The above brief telegram brought the news to Victoria of the death of another of the Victorians who volunteered for service in South Africa, this time the officer of the company which sailed from Victoria amid the plaudits of their fellow-citizens. Of those who went out, few were better known or more popular than "Doc" Blanchard, and the news of his death caused general regret throughout the city. Flags on many of the public and private buildings were half-masted, and everyone met had a few kind words to say of the officer who had laid down his life for his country. Capt. Blanchard was wounded at Roodeval on June 7, when the Boers cut Lord Roberts' line of communication and killed, wounded and took prisoners the Fourth Battalion of Derbyshires. At the time surprise was expressed that the Victorian should be there, as his own corps was the 19th Brigade, under Major-Gen. H. L. Smith-Dorien. It appears, however, that Capt. Blanchard, who went out with the first contingent, was transferred to the Second Mounted Infantry, probably on account of his experience with horses, he being a graduate of the Ontario Veterinary College. The official report of his wounding was telegraphed from Capetown to the Governor-General by Sir Alfred Milner on Monday, and a second despatch on Tuesday, received at Ottawa yesterday, announced that he had died on June 15. He was a lieutenant in the Second Mounted Infantry, and it was the expectation that, had he survived the war, he would have been given a commission in the Imperial army. All his life he had taken a great interest in military matters, and was constantly working to improve himself. During his residence in Ontario he served in the Ontario Field Battery, and, coming here in 1887, joined the Fifth Regiment as a gunner. He went through the private and noncommissioned ranks, and was company sergeant-major when, in 1894, he took a commission as lieutenant. A year later he was appointed captain of No. 2 Company, and in 1896 was appointed adjutant, which position he held until he sailed for South Africa late last year. In 1893 he took a first B certificate of qualification from the Royal School of Artillery ("C" Battery), and in 1895 a first A from the R. M. A.

During his residence here Capt. Blanchard practised his profession as a veterinary surgeon, and for a time was Dominion government inspector. He was born in Windsor, N. S., on January 24, 1864. His father is still a resident of Windsor, being a merchant of that city. A brother also practises law there.

While a large part of the Captain's leisure time was devoted to military matters, he also took an interest in other sports, particularly yachting and rifle shooting, and besides was a great favorite socially.

Of the Victorians who went to South Africa with the first contingent, 20 per cent. have been killed, the dead being Capt. Blanchard, Sergt. Scott, and Privates Todd, Maundrell and Somers. Several of the others have been wounded, some so badly that they were sent to the English hospitals.

CAPTAIN BLANCHARD.

In connection with the proposal to erect a memorial to the dead heroes, Dr. Ernest Hall has addressed the following letter to the press:

"Now that the shadows of bereavement have fallen thicker with the receipt of news of Capt. Blanchard's death, allow me to suggest as a fitting tribute to those of our brave boys who died for the Empire upon the South African veldt, that we erect, in connection with the Jubilee hospital, an additional building for lecture, concert and church service purposes, to be known as Memorial Hall.

"This would be a worthy tribute of respect and be of a decidedly practical nature, and would be appreciated by the directors as meeting a recognized necessity.

"This suggestion is made with the approval of the president of the board, Mr. H. Dallas Helmcken, M. P. P.

"ERNEST HALL."

GRAND FORKS WATERWORKS.

A Proposition to Sell to the Granby Smelter—Franklin Looking Up.

Grand Forks, June 18.—The board of trade, at a meeting held to-day, unanimously adopted a resolution endorsing the principle of the proposition of selling the city waterworks and electric light systems as well as granting exclusive street railway privileges to Messrs. Jay P. Graves and A. C. Flumerfelt, of the Granby smelter. Asub-committee was Granby smelter. A sub-committee was of the city council in regard to the terms, etc. Its members are Alex. Miller, chairman; E. Spreggett, Chas. Cuminge, Jeff. Davis, John A. Manly, Chas. Powell and Commodore Biden.

The lower tunnel on the Yankee Girl and Yankee Boy properties, Hardy mountain, two miles from Grand Forks, has attained a length of one hundred and fifty feet. At the present rate of progress the ledge encountered in the upper tunnel, it is expected, will be struck within the next three weeks.

The Grand Forks Hotel-keepers' Association has just been organized.

Jay P. Graves has just acquired an interest in the R. Bell and Remington claims, in Summit camp. The development work now in progress is in charge of Jack Hanly, one of the principal owners.

The Grand Forks hose team will participate in the competition at Greenwood on Dominion Day.

A strike of six feet of gold-copper ore in the Blue Bell, Summit camp, is reported.

The new Presbyterian church is nearing completion.

A large number of prospectors have left here during the past fortnight for Franklin camp, fifty miles up the north fork of Kettle river. The Banner mine, in that camp, is practically on a shipping basis.

WHEAT SUPPLY.

New York, June 20.—Special cable and telegraphic communication to Bradstreets shows the following changes in available supplies: Wheat, United States and Canada east of the Rockies, increase, 117,000 bushels; afloat for and in Europe, 1,600,000 bushels. Total supply, increase, 1,717,000; corn, United States and Canada, east of the Rockies, increase, 1,081,000 bushels; oats, United States and Canada, east of the Rockies, increase, 312,000.

GERMAN PREPARATIONS.

Another Cruiser Ordered to Prepare For Cruise to China.

Berlin, June 20.—The government has ordered the German consul at Chee Foo to establish a postal service by sea between Chee Foo and Taku immediately. The gunboat Luchs, which arrived at Kiel yesterday, destined for South America, has been ordered to proceed to China and is hastily preparing to sail to-morrow. The new armored cruiser Fuerst Bismarck is under orders to be ready to sail for Chinese waters within a week. The naval authorities in the shipyards at Kiel are showing extraordinary activity. An order has been issued directing that marines whose terms of service expire next month shall be retained in the service. Major-General Von Hoepfner will command the battalions of marines sent to China.

For Three Days

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 21 AND 22

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AS WELL AS ALL FANCY GOODS

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AUCTIONEER

TRADE SALE

I have received instructions to sell by public auction on

Thursday, June 21st

AT 11 O'CLOCK, A. M.

AT NO. 85 WHARF STREET,

FOR ACCOUNT OF SHIPPERS.

1 case containing 4 black worsted suits, 20 black worsted coats and vests, 20 black worsted suits, 6 ulsters, 1 bale 4-pt. Vacuna blankets.

FOR ACCOUNT OF CONSIGNORS.

Clothing, Sweaters, Jackets, Underwear, Denim Pants, Suspenders, Belts, Hats, Denim and Duck Blouses, Gingham Prints,

65 Tapestry Rugs

assorted patterns, sizes 9 feet by 9 feet, and 9 feet by 10½ feet. Terms cash.

Canvas, Nos. 2, 4,

—ALSO—

Evaporated Potatoes, Rye Whiskey, Apple Cider, Dried Apples, Raisins, Japan Tea, Jams and Jellies, Vegetable Biscuits, Congou Tea,

Dog Biscuits

Terms cash.

JOSHUA DAVIES,
Auctioneer.

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VICTORIA, B. C.

Fashionable Summer Resort of Victoria City, now open for the season of 1900, under the new management of

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With Weekly and Monthly Rates.

NOTICE

The combined beneficial societies of Victoria require the services of one or more medical men to attend to their members. Terms and particulars on application to undersigned,

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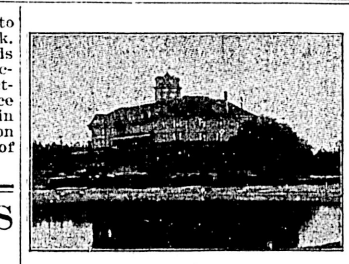

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VICTORIA, B. C.

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IMPORTER AND.... WHOLESALE GROCER

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SPECIALTIES—Crown Brand Java and Mocha Coffee, Pioneer Brand Cream Tartar Baking Powder. Star Brand Pure Spices.

All Warranted Absolutely Pure. Ask Your Grocer For them.

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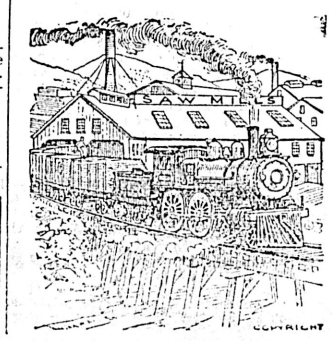

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A SYNDICATED PROPOSAL.

By Earl W. Mayo.

For a week the big, hand-lettered placard had hung in the post office at Burnt Grass. It announced a "special and extraordinary" meeting to consider "school matters." It had been read by the riders from all the surrounding ranches when they came into town after mail. It had been re-read and speculated upon at length by all the loungers in the little frontier town. Therefore the full citizenship of Burnt Grass was represented by the gathering in the little schoolhouse when the trustee arose from his chair on the platform and called the meeting to order.

There was nothing remarkable in the fact that Burnt Grass was to consider school matters. Its citizens were accustomed to meet several times a year for that purpose. They were called upon to face a peculiar and trying phase of the educational problem. To understand exactly what it was it is necessary to refer briefly to the location and history of the town.

You will look in vain for Burnt Grass on all maps except the one issued by the railway line running through the town itself. It is located in Eastern Oregon, in a region of hopeless aridity, as its name suggests. It never would have come into existence, except that the aforesaid railway company found it a convenient spot for the location of a water tank fed by an artesian well.

The water tank suggested a station. The station suggested to some Eastern boomer a store. The store became the headquarters of the cowboys on the surrounding ranches. Presently, at the behest of the congressman who represented the district, Uncle Sam established the Burnt Grass post office. This was the history of the town.

Burnt Grass was two years old before it could claim a woman resident. Then the station agent married the girl he had been courting back in Portland, and brought her to the lonely ranch village to live. As the town grew other wives came to the place. When the first baby was born there was a celebration that an Eastern community could not have matched if one of its citizens had been elected President. The second child was less vociferously received, and the appearance of the third created very little excitement. Thus Burnt Grass gradually progressed toward the staid and unenthusiastic ways of its sister villages in the effete East.

By the time Burnt Grass was ten years old there were a score of houses straggling in an irregular line in opposite directions from the station, and very nearly a score of children playing about the houses. Burnt Grass awoke to the fact that it needed a school.

There was no difficulty in securing a schoolhouse. The residents of Burnt Grass were public spirited enough to attend promptly to all such matters. To obtain a teacher proved a more troublesome matter, but at length a young woman came up from Portland to take charge of the new tabernacle of learning. The teacher was the first unmarried woman who had ever come to Burnt Grass. Her appearance aroused almost as much enthusiasm as the first baby had caused. All the men from the neighboring ranches had ridden into town on the day of her arrival, presenting some plausible excuse for their presence, and the warmth of her reception from the crowd at the station almost staggered the little woman.

The first term of school lasted for eight weeks. It ended suddenly about the time when most of the pupils had mastered the alphabet and directly after Joe Henderson, proprietor of the Cross and Circle ranch, proposed to the teacher. There was some grumbling from Henderson's disappointed rivals, but the trustee accepted the inevitable and set to work to find another teacher.

The second schoolma'am piloted the youth of Burnt Grass through the mazes of the first reader before "Jack" Cheney persuaded her that domestic life on the Double S ranch was her proper sphere. Since that time the educational career of the Burnt Grass children had been many times interrupted from the same cause. In desperation the trustees had appealed to Eastern agencies for the oldest and ugliest teacher on their lists, but in spite of their efforts each one proved alluringly beautiful to some one of the numerous ranchmen in the Burnt Grass district. Each one in turn succumbed to the ardent wooing that greeted her.

On one occasion the married members of the community indulged in a little secret exultation. A teacher appeared on the scene who could not by any stretch of the imagination have been called young, and whose sour expression was calculated to defy the most enthusiastic searcher after wedded bliss.

She broke the record by continuing at her post for twelve weeks. At the end of that time old "Jerry" Garfield, the wealthiest rancher in the county, drove over from Forty-Mile in his new buggy and invited the teacher out for a ride. The next day she resigned. Old "Jerry" viewed the discomfiture of the Burnt Grass trustee with delight, and said, with a chuckle:

"I been lookin' for quite a spell to rope in a likely housekeeper. None of yer sassy yearlin's fer me."

It was in the despair subsequent to the failure of this venture that the trustee issued the call for a school meeting, with a special request that all the bachelors of the community should attend. As Wilson, the school trustee of Burnt Grass, stood on the platform trying to find words in which to express what was in his mind, he glanced deliberately about the room. The inspection told him that everybody was present. He had a speaking acquaintance with every man for miles around, and he knew that not one of them was missing.

After a somewhat extended pause the trustee began his address, speaking slowly and in an embarrassed manner, as though he feared that what he had to say might not meet with the approval of his auditors.

"Boys," he began, "the business that brings us together this evening is a matter concerning the welfare of our beloved town." There was an outburst of vociferous applause. Emboldened by this favorable sign the speaker went at once to the core of the matter. "In fact, it is regardin' the new schoolma'am we are expecting on here from Ohio."

The noise promptly subsided to an expectant silence. It had not been known before that the trustee had secured a new teacher. Wilson went on appealingly:

"You know how it has been. No sooner do we get a new teacher than somebody snaps her up an' marries her.

"I don't say a word against that, seeing that Mis' Wilson herself came here as a school ma'am. But it has come to a pass where our children are growin' up in ignorance because all of you rush after every new teacher, afraid somebody else will get her if you don't.

"Now what I want to say is this: All of you unmarried men give your word here to-night not to ask this new teacher to marry you nor do any kind of sparkin' until the school term ends. If you agree to that now it won't be unfair to anybody, and the agreement don't hold one minute after the last day of school. But until that every one of you must put a gag-bit between his teeth and not let any words out until he thinks twice what they are. What do you all say?"

There was a silence for a space and the men in the room looked inquiringly at one another. Then Matt Hardin, who was a leader in most things, stood up and said:

"That seems fair enough if everybody will stick to it, and I'm ready to give my word for one."

After this example two or three others expressed their approval of the plan, expressed their approval of the plan, and when the question was put to a vote it passed without a dissenting voice. When the meeting broke up the bachelors of Burnt Grass had solemnly agreed to abjure all love-making until the new teacher had finished her term as mistress of the Burnt Grass school.

Meanwhile, all unconscious of the commotion she was causing in the scene of her future labors, Margaret Andrews was speeding across the continent from her Ohio home. She was wondering what sort of a place and what kind of people she would find in Burnt Grass—whether it would be necessary to wear a six shooter, and if she was likely to be dreadfully homesick.

"The name does not suggest idyllic surroundings," she reflected, "but the fact that the salary is twice as large as I could earn at home will make up for a considerable lack in the matter of aesthetics."

When Margaret alighted from the train at Burnt Grass, a hasty glance at the group of low frame dwellings that constituted the town convinced her that her estimate of the architectural possibilities of the place had been correct. For a moment her heart sank as she took in the bleak sourroundings of what was to be her home for the next few months. But the hearty welcome which she received from the trustee and his wife soon put her at her ease.

In one respect Miss Andrews' reception was different from that which had been accorded to her predecessors. None of the young ranchmen of the Burnt Grass region was present on her arrival. They had all decided that they were too busy to come into town for so trivial an affair as the coming of a school teacher, although they never before had missed an event of this interesting nature. Somehow the school meeting had taken away a large part of their enthusiasm for young women teachers from the East.

The duty of welcoming Miss Andrews was left to Mrs. Wilson and the other women of Burnt Grass. They did it in a hearty fashion, remembering the loneliness that had oppressed themselves on their arrival in the town. The new teacher was made to feel perfectly at home. She was invited to afternoon teas, sewing circles and similar social diversions by each of the ladies in turn. By the end of the first week, when she came to take up her duties in the schoolroom, she felt almost like a native of the place, according to the jocular letter which she mailed back to Ohio.

Margaret was naturally of a buoyant disposition. She took a keen interest in all that was new among her surroundings, and set out to make herself helpful to Burnt Grass in a variety of ways. She took charge of a class in the Sunday school, organized social entertainments for the younger residents, and was generally charming and interested. She liked the frankness and open cordiality of her new friends, and tried to return it in kind. Therefore she was voted an immense success both by her young charges and their parents.

One thing, however, puzzled her. That was the offish bearing of the young men whom she met. When Mrs. Wilson, who boarded the teacher, and therefore felt a proprietary interest in her, introduced her to Danny Caram in the post office one day, Margaret could not help observing that the handsome cow puncher was plainly embarrassed and could not conceal his anxiety to get away from them. The fact was that Danny saw a group of fellows observing him with scowling glances from across the street, and feared an accusation of bad faith from the fact that he had been talking to the schoolma'am. In this he was in no wise mistaken, but of course, the reason for it was all unknown to Margaret.

It was so on every occasion when she came into contact with the young ranchmen. There was always a group of others close at hand, always the same awkward constraint on the part of her companions. This state of affairs was a source of keen enjoyment to Mrs. Wilson and her husband, but when Margaret laughingly commented on it her hostess had the wisdom to dismiss the subject with a smile. It was natural enough that Margaret should attribute the bashfulness of the young men of Burnt Grass to unfamiliarity with feminine society.

As a matter of fact, the young men were acting in self-defence in avoiding Margaret. Had they seen her before the school meeting they never would have made the agreement suggested by the wily trustee. Now they were in honor bound not to show that they had fallen in love with the new teacher, which they had done to a man at first sight of her.

The only safe plan, therefore, was to avoid her as much as possible. At Hi Horton, the champion lasso thrower of the county, expressed it, "No lariat could hold a man's tongue with them blue eyes lookin' into his."

As Margaret saw the attitude on the part of the young men did not change with her stay in Burnt Grass, it made her, womanlike, more anxious to be on friendly terms with them. She lost no opportunity to talk to them and to make herself as charming as possible, which was very charming indeed. This proceeding on her part was viewed with alarm by some of the young matrons, but Wilson merely smiled at their fears. He had the promise of the boys, and he knew that there was nothing else so sacred with a cow puncher as his word of honor.

Gradually, however, the boys fell from their first good resolution under the battery of friendly glances which the new teacher turned upon them. When Margaret mentioned her fondness for driving one day in the hearing of Hi Horton, that young gentleman suddenly realized with overwhelming force that the new buggy in his barn at the ranch had never been used since it was sent up to him from Portland. It was clearly impossible for him to do otherwise than invite the teacher to go driving.

That drive nearly proved the ranchman's undoing. Miss Andrews was at her brightest and prettiest. As they drove on and on Hi Horton's consciousness of his pledge became steadily more and more dim.

He thawed out completely and dilated on the various subjects of their conversation in a way that surprised Margaret, who had set him down as being rather "thick." The truth was that he had abandoned himself to his fate, regardless of pledges and all else. As they wheeled into the road that led back to Burnt Grass, Hi Horton was oblivious of all the world except the girl who sat beside him. He had been silent for some moments, but now, with a mighty clearing of his throat, he began: "Miss Andrews" ——

Previous experience had taught Margaret that that tone presaged only one thing. She looked down quickly, wondering how she was to stop him, but he got no further than those two words. There was a duet of pistol shots down the road, and a pair of cowboys swept past. They waved their hats in friendly greeting, but with a look toward Hi Horton that he interpreted as containing a distinct menace toward himself.

This interruption brought the ranchman down to earth. He was silent and ill at ease during the rest of the trip, and did not attempt to renew the speech that had been cut short. As for Horton himself, he had considerable difficulty in explaining to the vigilance committee from his indignant comrades that promptly waited upon him that there had been no "sparkin'" nor intention of any in his drive with the school teacher. He protested vigorously that he had invited her only out of common courtesy and after she had "as good as asked" him. He wound up his defence by declaring:

"Anyway, they wan't anything in the agreement to prevent a man from lookin' at the teacher, and I reckon I can speak to her without making a fool of myself."

The patent falsity of this concluding statement and the consciousness of the very narrow margin by which he had kept from making a fool of himself appeared to Hi Horton so forcibly that he actually blushed in uttering it. Fortunately, the heavy coat of tan on his cheeks prevented the color from revealing itself, and the committee decided to let him off with a warning.

Margaret was amused at the experience with the stalwart cow puncher and at the evident alarm that had seized him on seeing his comrades, but her amusement was lost in surprise when, one after another, the other Burnt Grass bachelors ventured near the same precipice of broken faith down which Hi Horton had prepared to plunge when his companions interrupted him. These experiences differed in detail, but were the same in their general features.

At Mrs. Wilson's dancing party handsome Matt Hardin led her away from the heated dancing room to the cooler porch. There had been a tender light in Matt's eyes all the evening, and his manner could not have been described by any other adjective than lover-like. In fact, it had caused his envious compatriots to discuss the prospects of a shooting bee in the retirement of the kitchen. But just as Matt had nerved himself for the supreme effort and was actually reaching out toward the little hands demurely crossed in Miss Andrews' lap three young men came around the corner of the house. They paid no attention to the couple on the porch, but passed along in noisy disregard, talking loudly to one another.

Their appearance, however, seemed to recall something to Matt's mind. He relapsed instantly into his former attitude of cheerful gayety and evinced a commendable anxiety that his companion should not miss the next waltz.

Thus it happened in a dozen cases. Margaret was never alone with any of the young men for any length of time that she did not observe distinct premonitions of an approaching proposal. Just as regularly there was some interruption to prevent such an occurrence. Sometimes it was the approach of a cowboy or of a party of them; sometimes only a whistle or a pistol shot in the distance, but always it came in time to keep Margaret from the necessity of saying either yes or no.

The constant vigilance of the Burnt Grass bachelors in watching one another was evidence sufficient that they appreciated the situation. As the end of the school year approached this vigilance increased. None of them was ever in Margaret's company that a group of his fellows could not be seen hovering in the distance. This state of affairs was disastrous to their ordinary work, but the disposition of Margaret Andrews' affections had become a more important matter than cow punching or any other like duties to every one of them.

Inquiries began to be made of the trustee as to the exact hour when school would close and the embargo on the love-laden souls of the Burnt Grass bachelors be lifted. Wilson gave the same answer to each one, advising him with a sly wink to be on hand early, as he had heard that others might be present.

When that fateful last day arrived, on a Friday afternoon in May, Burnt Grass was the scene of more excitement than it had witnessed since the contest over the location of the county seat.

Long before noon the cowboys and ranchmen came riding into the town from four directions. All had on boots that were newly oiled, new handkerchiefs tucked into their shirt fronts, and new hats, elaborately ornamented, on their heads.

They strolled aimlessly along the one street of the town, greeting one another stiffly and frequently consulting their watches, though it was several hours before four o'clock, the regular time for closing school. Wilson observed the gala attire and sheepish appearance of his young acquaintances with unconcealed merriment. As the afternoon wore on, however, he grew thoughtful, and at length going about from one to another, he summoned them all to the porch of Hank Carson's hotel. When they had gathered there Wilson faced them.

"Now, boys," he began, "this may be none of my affair, and of course you will do as you like. But first I'll say what I have to say. I'm doing it in your own interest and that of somebody else we all care about," jerking his thumb in the direction of the schoolhouse.

"In the first place, I want to say that you have all acted on the fair and square about that agreement of ours, and have given us all a chance to think a heap more of the teacher than we could if one of you had monopolized her from the start. But now, as near as I can figure it, you are all calculating to go pell-mell and lariat out for the schoolma'am just as soon as four o'clock strikes. That's all right. I don't blame none of you for wanting to stake a claim to that section if you can. But how do you think she is going to feel to have a regiment of wild cowpunchers charging down on her all at once?"

Wilson paused and looked around. His auditors shifted uneasily from one foot to the other, but said nothing.

"Now, here's what I have to propose," went on the trustee. "It gives everybody a fair show and no favors and it won't scare the little woman to death. You all write out your proposals, or whatever you've got to say, and send them to my house, where she'll find them as soon as she comes home. I'll see that she reads them all before she answers any."

"I don't reckon that so wonderful fair," said Hardin, who was better equipped in graces of person than those of intellect. "We're not all literary poets."

"Well, then," said Wilson briskly, "appoint a committee. Let 'em give her the names of all of you. She knows you all, and she can decide just as well that way as any other. Syndicate the thing and let the lucky man take all the shares."

There was a nodding of heads at this suggestion.

"That sounds all right," said Hardin, acting once more in his capacity of spokesman. "It would be sort of sacrifying to have us all come at her at once and she not suspecting a thing about it. I'll agree to your scheme if you'll be the committee of one to represent this here Burnt Grass Proposal Syndicate. We'll let you go on ahead when she goes home, and then we'll come up to get the returns and find out who's elected."

The afternoon train was pulling into the Burnt Grass station as the cavalcade of horsemen rode past on their way to Wilson's, the house at the extreme end of the town. A stranger in a checked suit and white waistcoat and with the air of a tenderfoot unmistakably about him alighted from the rear car.

The stranger made some sort of an inquiry of the agent and then set off along the board walk in the same direction that the horsemen were taking. Ordinarily they would have canvassed his appearance carefully, but to-day their thoughts were occupied with a very different matter, so that they scarcely noticed him.

When, however, the stranger turned in at Wilson's gate, just ahead of them, they drew up short and watched him with keen interest. Apparently he had no doubt that it was the place he sought, for he walked directly up to the front door and rapped smartly on the panel. The door was opened by Miss Andrews herself. She gave one glance at the young man and then threw her arms about his neck, with a glad cry of, "Oh, Frank, Frank."

The ranchman saw the girl's movement and heard her cry of welcome. They discreetly turned their horses' heads and began an animated discussion as to the probable whereabouts of some imaginary cattle thief. Deep dejection was visible in their faces. In that one moment the stock of the Burnt Grass Proposal Syndicate had gone down from par to far below the zero point.

After a moment the school teacher raised her head from its resting place on the young man's shoulder. She saw the group in the roadway and called out to them to come up. One after another they slowly approached until they were all gathered before her. Margaret looked at them with a warm color in her cheeks.

"Mr. Wilson has told me," she said softly. "It is a great compliment. You must not think I do not appreciate it. I am very sorry that you must all be disappointed, but—but you see, I—that is, Mr. Outlin—we—arranged it all before I came out here."

For a moment no one spoke. Then Matt Hardin answered her.

"We didn't know. We are very sorry, but—of course—it's all right," he added lamely. "You mustn't feel bad about it.

"Another thing I want to say for the boys," he went on, after a moment, with the first note of enthusiasm in his voice, "we want you to be happy, and if you'll have the wedding here we'll give you the greatest send off Burnt Grass has even seen."

There was an eager murmur of assent among those behind Hardin. Margaret blushed and looked at her lover.

"I guess we can arrange that," she said.

"I guess we can," he said, noting the happy light in her eyes. And so it was arranged.

When the train that bore away the bride was out of sight and out of gunshot hearing, the crowd of hoarse and dusky ranchmen betook themselves to Hank Carson's bar. Nobody spoke until they had disposed of a good three fingers of Carson's whiskey. Then Matt Hardin said:

"Boys, I move that we ask Wilson to get a man teacher next time."

The motion was unanimously carried.

PACKARD'S DRESSINGS

will convince you that they are the only dressings that will satisfy your desire for a comfortable, well-polished shoe.

All Colors Black, Tan, etc., at all shoe stores. 25c. Pony size, 15c.

L. H. Packard & Co. MONTREAL.

MEXICO'S MOUNTAIN OF IRON.

It Will Supply the World With Ore for Hundreds of Years.

El Correo de Sonora of Mexico says that an engineer employed by an American company, who recently visited the Cerro de Mercado, in Durango, says that the iron in sight on this mountain is sufficient to furnish all the smelters of England with ore for a period of 330 years, says the New York Tribune. The iron which may be obtained without excavating one inch exceeds 100,000,000 tons, and the value of the ore that may be taken out runs up to the astonishing figure of 9,900,000,000 pesos, at the price of this product when the investigation was made.

The newspaper cited asserts that the German engineer, Frederick Weidner, who has made a more careful study of the wealth of the Cerro del Mercado than any one else, avers that it contains 1,046,004,200 cubic feet of metal, which is sufficient to supply the smelters now in existence or which may come into existence for centuries to come. Mexican engineers agree that the iron mountain referred to is the greatest in the world and are of the opinion that there are similar masses of iron in the country, which will be discovered little by little.

LOCAL BEGINNING OF IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

(An Example.)

From the Ninetheenth Century.

Many aspects of the urgent problem of National Defence have lately been discussed with great ability in this Review. It is possible, therefore, that a modest effort which is actually being made in an industrial neighborhood to give immediate practical effect to some of the lessons which the war has brought home to us may be thought worthy of a brief description. The campaign in South Africa has been fruitful in lessons of grave importance. The country is eager to learn them, so eager indeed, that we are in some danger of trying to learn too many of them at once and of failing thereby to accomplish any permanent result. Probably most of us have felt for months past that we should be much happier if we could be given practical support to some definite scheme for strengthening the defences of the Empire; but the multiplicity of counsels has brought bewilderment to our minds and we turn hopelessly from all the competing schemes and proposals for conscription, for the militia ballot, for compulsory volunteering—this last one of those brilliant compromises in which the British mind delights to dress up decently its own prejudices. We ask ourselves in desperation whether there is not something we can really be doing, which will be of service in preparing the way for a new system, without waiting till the country has decided what the new system shall be.

I think we can. And indeed I hope in this short article to show that by voluntary local efforts an important educational process can be begun, which may one day have the happiest influence upon the future of the defensive forces of the Empire

It has taken a great war to recall to our minds a duty we ought never to have forgotten—I mean the personal obligation of every citizen to contribute his share to national defence. National defence is, and should be, the natural duty of a true citizen, and the duty he should be most reluctant to surrender or to neglect. We perhaps hardly realize it, but our European neighbors are beginning to despise us, because it appears to them that we deliberately shirk a manly obligation which has become part and parcel of their daily lives. While each of their young men is trained and disciplined to the use of arms, the vast majority of Englishmen are ignorant of the elements of military duty, and make no personal sacrifice whatever for the defence of their country. On the contrary, they delegate the vindication of its honor, and even the maintenance of its safety to a limited and professional—albeit highly honorable—class. And this in spite of our boundless pride in our country and in our Empire. Moreover, we are all practically agreed that if we intend to maintain that Empire upon its present scale—as of course we do intend to maintain it—we must at once enormously increase its military strength. The great burden of empire must rest upon a far wider base than it rests upon to-day. For purposes of national defence larger and heavier claims will have to be made upon our people in the future than have been made in the past.

It is of course the duty of the government of the day, profiting by recent lessons, to propose effective measures for putting our military preparations upon a footing commensurate with our imperial needs. But the vital, the all-important point is that our military efficiency must ultimately depend upon the physical fitness of our people to bear arms, and upon the martial spirit which animates them. Patriotism and enthusiasm are great and important factors in national life, but they need to have behind them a nation physically strong and carefully disciplined for military duty. The best measures of any government for the military reorganization of the Empire must fail, unless proper material is supplied for them to work upon. It is obvious even to the most sanguine that such measures can only be slowly elaborated under a storm of criticism and many break-downs and failures. Meanwhile, we can all of us in our own localities be preparing the material from which alone an effective system of national defence can be built up—I mean a healthy, vigorous population of young people sufficiently patriotic to care for their country, and sufficiently trained and disciplined to be immediately serviceable in its defence.

The country has been so deeply stirred by the events of the present war that it is at this moment prepared for efforts and sacrifices, which at any other time it might have been dangerous to ask of it. Patriotism is at white heat. The government has only to ask and to have. No doubt prudence compels great moderation in our demands upon a giver so ready to be generous. We shall be fortunate if we only ask and gain those things which are of lasting value and which will help us to lay true and deep foundations of a permanent system of national defence.

In the district of which the manufacturing town of Macclesfield is the centre, we are forming a patriotic association for the encouragement of physical training and military drill among lads between the ages of ten and seventeen. Our object is to begin with the boys in the elementary day schools, and to follow them with a carefully organized system of drill and gymnastics until they are old enough to become members of the volunteer corps. We consider it most important to take the day-schools as the starting-point of our scheme. In such schools the children are already gathered together for us. They are under discipline and so are easily controlled. Moreover, they are at the impressionable period of their lives, when they form habits easily and readily. If in these early years they acquire a taste for manly exercises, the chances are in favor of their retaining it in later life.

At present the physical education of the children in our day schools is almost entirely neglected. There are schools, no doubt, where the managers or the teaching staff have done their best to encourage gymnastics and various forms of exercises. Our gratitude is due to them for it. But it remains true that, in our zeal for education of a particular kind, we have too far forgotten the lesson contained in the wise old saying as to "a healthy mind in a healthy body."

Everyone who has any experience of elementary schools knows how numerous are the subjects already taught and how difficult it is to find room for a new subject. Probably not more than one hour a week could be spared for military drill; but that would be quite enough to give boys a taste for it, and to impart those habits of smartness and ready obedience which always accompany even the most elementary military training. For it is one of the future advantages of military drill that it has a hight educational value, quite apart from its influence upon the physical development of young people. It is the universal experience of schools in which it has been adopted that it develops the minds of the children as much as it develops their muscles, and makes them far more alert and receptive to ordinary teaching.

We hope that if military drill is made as necessary and essential a part of the curriculum of our schools as any other of the present obligatory subjects, it will prove so far attractive as to encourage many of the boys to take to gymnastics proper. And therefore the second part of our scheme is to provide for the use of boys out of school hours good public gymnasia, where they can be taught by qualified instructors those more elaborate and advanced physical exercises which form no part of military drill, but which are so necessary for the complete development of the body. These gymnasia would be in central situations, easily accessible to boys, and everything would be done to make them as attractive as possible.

A further step in the scheme is the formation of cadet corps for lads between thirteen and seventeen. To this part of our scheme we attach the greatest possible importance. The most critical, and in some respects the most dangerous, years of a boy's life are those which lie between his leaving day school and his attaining manhood. It is in those years that good or bad habits are formed, and that his character is made or marred. We English are supposed to have a racial love for open air sports, and to take naturally to games of all kinds. That may be true of the more privileged classes. It is certainly not true of our industrial population. In my experience, for every boy who plays football a hundred prefer to look on with their hands in their pockets at a match between professional players. The slightest desire for active physical exercise is rather the exception than the rule in our midland and northern towns. I confess that the aspect of our streets at night, with these crowds of lads loafing about at a loose end or worse, appears to me infinitely depressing. If boys could be drawn from these miserable and corrupting habits of idleness to the invigorating exercises of gymnasia, and to the wholesome discipline of military training, a great point would be gained. They would come under healthy influences, they would acquire a taste for manly exercises, and many social problems which at present are gloomy and difficult would, I believe, find an easy solution.

I have long felt, even as an employer of labor, that a change must be made in our treatment of the question of physical education, if we are to maintain our position in the world, not only as soldiers but as traders. All the nations of Europe are giving systematic physical training to their whole male population, for every conscript must pass through the gymnasium. There is, no doubt, a dark side to compulsory military service; this, at all events, is its bright side, it does greatly improve the physique of a people. In the case of Germany no one denies it. In the case of France many of us have seen the improvement taking place during our lifetime.

Yet in England we are content to leave the physical development of our whole industrial population to the chance efforts of philanthropists. If we persist in pitting complete neglect or spasmodic individual effort against the systematic training of our neighbors, we must of necessity fall behind in the race. It can only be a question of time.

Before the era of physical education on the Continent our racial physical gifts, our climate, even our national food, gave us a certain physical pre-eminence, but natural gifts, however great, natural predispositions, however strong, can never take the place of careful professional training.

In our scheme the cadet corps will act as feeders to the rifle clubs and volunteer corps. They will in fact be affiliated to them, and boys will pass from the cadet corps into the rifle corps as soon as they reach the proper age.

I will now recapitulate the various stages of our complete scheme.

(1) Compulsory physical exercises and military drill in all elementary day-schools.

(2 Public gymnasia for the use of boys out of school hours, or after leaving school.

(3 Cadet corps and rifle clubs.

(4) Volunteer corps.

Our Association will give encouragement and financial assistance, where it is required, to each division or stage of this scheme. Moreover, one of its main objects will be to secure the co-operation and co-ordination of the numerous athletic clubs, which are already doing so much useful work in the district. In a word, it will endeavor to create system and method among the many existing agencies, while, on its own account, it seeks to impart to all of them a distinctly military object.

I will now describe the steps we have already taken and the success which has so far attended our efforts. Our experience may be of use to others.

As already stated we based our scheme upon the day-schools. We felt that if we could set the young people to work with their military drill, we should be preparing material for the more advanced parts of our scheme by the time we were ready for it. The Macclesfield district is about equally divided between town and country. It contains twelve town schools situated in the municipal borough, and twelve country schools situated at various distances outside the borough. Of course the town schools are far more numerously attended than the country schools. We asked the headmasters of these twenty-four schools to meet us in conference. We explained our scheme to them and invited first their co-operation and then their advice and criticism. I may say at once that we were met in the most cordial spirit. The teachers welcomed our scheme with open arms, and offered at once to do all in their power to make it a success. It meant additional work for them, but in the interests of national defence and for the sake of the health and physical well-being of their pupils they were prepared to make any personal sacrifices. There are few bodies of men and women more worthy of respect and gratitude than the teachers in our elementry day-schools. They labor with great zeal and devotion and receive very little public recognition of their services to the state.

After agreeing to the principle of our scheme so far as it concerned the day-schools, the headmasters undertook to appoint a committee from among themselves to work out details. This committee submitted to us the following general rules, which we at once accepted:

(1) That one hour per week during school hours should be devoted to military drill in all the schools of the district.

(2 That only children above the third standard should be drilled.

(3) That wherever possible a member of the school teaching staff should act as drill instructor, and that he should receive some small remuneration for his services from the association.

(4) That a professional drill instructor employed and paid by the association should visit and inspect the town schools once a month, and the country schools once a fortnight.

(5 That a covered hall should be provided by the association in a central situation (for instance, the volunteer drill hall for the use of such town schools as do not possess playgrounds suitable for military drill.

We have now applied to the board of managers of each of the twenty-four schools to sanction the adoption of military drill, undertaking on the part of the association to supply drill instructors free of charge to all schools that may need them, to provide some small remuneration for members of existing school staffs who may act as drill instructors, and to provide the use of a hall, for the use of such town schools as require it. We anticipate a favorable reply from all the schools, and have every reason to believe that this part of our scheme will be in working order in the course of a few weeks.

If military drill proves as popular in our schools as it has proved wherever it has been fairly tried, we shall at once proceed to establish public gymnasia in order to start the second part of our scheme before the winter of this year. With the cadet corps we shall have to proceed more cautiously, as it will involve a much larger outlay of money than either of the two earlier steps. We have, however, received so much encouragement and such cordial offers of help and sympathy, that we confidently hope to have our complete scheme in operation before very long. If our expectations are realized we shall be in a position to show what may be done in any locality—for we have no particular circumstances in our favor here in Macclesfield—by appealing boldly to the generosity and patriotism of one's fellow townsmen.

So much has always been accomplished in England by local efforts, and by movements nourished from local centres, that one may perhaps venture to hope the solution of the great complex problem of national and imperial defence may be made easier by the modest labors of those who, in their own towns and villages, endeavor to train up a strong and healthy population fitted in very way to be soldiers of the Queen.

HENRY BIRCHENOUGH.

Macclesfield, April 25.

HE MARRIED HER FOR MONEY.

Disappointed at the Amount, He Never Gave the Lady His Love.

There was once a woman. I married her. Not for love, but for money. I was disappointed in the amount which came to me through the marriage, but no one ever knew of my disappointment. Carefully I veiled my feelings and toiled on as though every expectation had been met.

Years passed, but the woman became but little more to me than other women. There was a certain restraint in all our conversation and bearing toward each other. We had trials, but they were never shared. Joys also there were for both, but our laughs were never simultaneous. Friends observed the distance between us, but made no comment. We were both strangely constituted and had little in common in taste, temperament or religion. I am sure that I never kissed her but once, and on the bridal morn in the presence of others and with perfect composure. When children were born t oher my heart beat not a whit faster. to her my heart beat not a whit faster. thrill of fatherhood.

More years passed, tracing themselves in silver upon our temples. Then she died. My heart that day was as cold and tranquil as the snow which mantled the earth in stilly whiteness. When it was all over the world held as much for me as before, and only occasionally do I now recall the flowers and the bright faces which surrounded me on that June morning long ago when I awaited her at the altar and married her—to another. I am a clergyman, and a bachelor.—Hartford Times.

THE GIRL WITH THE HOSE.

Bowed with responsibility she stands,
Gripping the nozzle like some serpent dread.
Determination dwells on her fair face,
And seriouswise her rosy lips are set.
Who put that pipe pernicious in her paw?
Once wont to rout the restful neighborhood
Thumping ragtime romanzas by the hour?
It must have been the brother to an ass
To trust that aequeous gun unto a girl,
A gazebo of devilish intent.

Behold her swerve the silver streaming spout,
With wobbly hand and half averted eye!
She aimeth at the garden bed, where bloom
Old-fashioned flowers a-dying for a drink.
But the blithe iceman, beaming o'er his bill,
Getteth it in the neck and grows profane,
As he sprints shelterward. And still
The stream pursues its fearful game of tag.
It routs the dreamy watch-dog from the stoop
And swatteth a passin ginfant on the pate!

Now has the thing passed out of her control
A source of devastation and dismay,
E'en the blithe Simpkins swishing up the street
(Whose arm is wont to go about her waist
When lights are dim) is smitten sore,
Loseth his silk hat and gets a slap
Back of the ear that sends him to the grass
All spraddled out! Whereat she swoons
And is scant saved while speeding sewerward
From being washed out of a weary world!

Oh, husbands, fathers, brothers, lovers, all!
Was this a thing to trust to female hands?
What shall you answer when the summons comes
And victims soak you hard for damages?

—New York Sun.

WORNOUT NERVES.

So Weak She Couldn't Sleep or Work—Hands Trembled—Could Scarcely Walk—Restored by Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

Mrs. Margaret Iron, Tower Hill, N.B., writes: "Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has done me a world of good. I was so weak that I could not walk twice the length of the house. My hands trembled so that I could not carry a pint of water. I was too nervous to sleep, and unable to do work of any kind.

"Since using Dr. Chases Nerve Food I have been completely restored. I can walk a mile without any inconvenience. Though 76 years old, and quite fleshy, I do my own housework and considerable sewing, knitting and reading besides. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food has proved of inestimable value to me."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is the world's greatest restorative for pale, weak, nervous men, women and children. In pill form, 50 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Don't cough, use Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, 25 cents a bottle.

India's Great Mica Deposits

Canada the Only Competitor in Highest Grade of the Mineral.

But Has Not As Extensive A Source to Draw From.

One of the leading industries of India is the mining of mica, the deposits of which are both extensive and valuable. Mica is found in many other places, large deposits being in the hills of California, but for certain uses only the mineral found in India is available, that country furnishing the mineral almost entirely free of sulphur and the mines producing a quality unequaled in size of sheets.

Most of the California mica has been found to be useless for commercial purposes, as it contains much deleterious substance and is so brittle that sheets of any considerable size are impossible to obtain.

There is but one place on this continent where mica is found in as large quantities as in India and that is in Canada. The Canadian mines are not extensive and the cost of production is as great compared to that of India that the product does not compete to any large extent in the markets of the world.

The Indian product is largely used in the manufacture of micanite, used by electrical engineers for insulation, mica being the best insulator yet found.

The following interesting account of the mica mines of India is taken from an article compiled for the Brooks-Follis Electric Corporation of New York:

From the mines of India the world has been supplied for centuries with mica, it being the only transparent sheet known to the arts before the production of glass plate. Probably the most extensive use of mica in India is for ornamental purposes, either in its natural state or artifically colored. In the days of ancient Rome the powdered material was scattered over the surface of the amphitheatre to obtain a brilliant glistening effect. In India it is used at native festivals, marriages and in the Mohammedan Maharan for processional ornaments, as lamps and tinsel decorations, or banners, or fans, in temples, palaces, etc.

The mica powder is used for ornamental pottery, on curtains and cloths, and in calico printing and by the dhobi (washerman) to give a sparkle to cloth to which the fine particles adhere. The natives sell large numbers of pictures and portraits painted on mica sheets of various sizes. Thales knew of these mica deposits in India and allusion has been made to them in the Koran.

The lanterns used by Columbus on his first voyage were protected by mica, probably from these mines.

Mention may be made of the use of mica for ornamental purposes by the aborigines of America, where it has been found in the graves of ancient tribes of Indians, in localities which would indicate a certain amount of commercial intercourse among widely separated tribes.

The mica mines of India are near the interior and very inaccessible. The only American mica miner who ever visited these mines was Franklin Brooks, and what he saw there was an interesting revelation of antiquity, both from an engineer's and miner's point of view.

The mine, which is known as the "Abruker mine," produces the finest mica that has ever been mined, both for lamination and color. The mine in question has been sunk about two hundred feet, following the pitch of the vein, and all this mica and refuse has been raised and carried away by the natives. No machinery of any kind, except drill and hammers, is used in their mining operations.

The refuse and the mica are placed in baskets, which hold about ten pounds, and are passed up from hand to hand by the women who stand in a line on the ladders. When the top is reached the baskets are dumped and returned down the ladder in the same manner, but by another line of women. Water is taken out by jugs.

There is no reason to believe that there has been any change in this method of operation for many hundred years, except that there is more care taken to protect the miners.

After the crude mica is taken from the mines it is first roughtly trimmed and then sorted into different grades, according to sizes and quality. It is then taken to the mica workers, who split it up and scribe out the size for it to be cut into by the shearers. Then the cut pieces are cleaned, weighed and packed ready for shipment.

The mica is then sent to the general storehouse in baskets, on the backs of bullocks and in bullock carts.

The prepared mica is loaded in carts, drawn by bullocks, and carried in this way hundreds of miles to shipping points at the speed of about ten miles a day.

Mica, or muscovite, its geological name, in nature is formed in pockets, where it is crystallized in large sheets.

Sheets under 2 seconds by 2 seconds are of little commercial value.

The occurrences of these pockets cannot be predicted by the geological formation; this makes it one of the most hazardous forms of mining, and for this reason a great number of miners have actually cost more to mine than the mica produced could be sold for.

Mica is an anhydrous silicate of calcium and aluminum and crystalizes in a laminated mass easily split along its axis and can be subdivided down to three hundred-thousandths of an inch of thickness.

Mica, being both fireproof and transparent, makes it useful for many other purposes in the arts besides that of an insulator.

Two requirements of an insulator of universal adaptability should be elasticity and flexibility and these qualities are not found in any of the natural mica formations, nor does it permit of being readily worked with tools in its natural state. But mica is fireproof and its insulating qualities are unaffected by time.

By splitting up the mica into laminae and reassembling these thin sheets and solidifying them by use of a highly insulating cement, by the application of high pressures and temperatures, the manufactured micanite is made perfectly homogeneous.

The improvements effected by this relamination, are: to increase the insulating properties over any sheet of natural mica, which varies greatly for different parts of one sheet, but by spliting up the mica and reassembling, the insulating qualities of the mica are greatly improved by averaging up.

Natural mica has the different laminae immediately adhering to each other, and does not allow of the moving of these different sheets, which is required in order to bend the mica without fracture.

The function of the cement is such that, when heated, it allows the different planes of the laminated mica to slip by each other, and in this way to allow the mica to conform, while heated, to any surface to which it may be applied, and if allowed to cool, in a die, it will remain in a rigid position and so dense as to emit a metallic ring when struck.

Any insulator of a fibrous or cellulose nature will change greatly in resistance under time tests, being naturally hydroscopic and absorbing moisture from the adjacent air. This is very noticeable in tests of time on fibre and wood.

A Smooth Young Swindler

R. Dunsmuir & Sons Victimized at Their San Francisco Office.

How a Cashier Blithely Parted With Money of His Employers.

An illustration of the case with which the average cashier can be induced to pass out his employer's cash is furnished, says the San Francisco Examiner of last Tuesday, in the advertising transactions of the firm of R. Dunsmuir's Sons Company, during the month of May.

Walter A. Gompertz, the cashier of the big coal firm, paid twenty-two bills during the month of the twenty-six business days, aggregating $4,300. He did not discover that he had been robbed until he was checking over his accounts on June 4. Then the services of Harry N. Morse's Detective Agency was secured and the cashier was soon aware of the fact that the publications or newspapers for which he had been drawing and issuing the firm's checks had never had any existence. Yesterday Gompertz swore to a complaint charging J. R. Hay, alias J. R. Hayes, known familiarly as "Bob" Hayes, with obtaining money by false pretenses.

The scheme which was worked on the Dunsmuirs, and the cashier is very positive in his identification of Hayes as the man who worked it, was clever, though the idea was by no means a new one. The almost daily repetition of the trick and the unusual size of the bills are points which might have attracted the attention of some people, but Gompertz never even grew suspicious. He drew a check for everything that was presented and Captain Jules J. Callundan of the Morse Agency has a bunch of the firm's checks an inch thick lying on his desk.

The first application which was made to the firm for advertising was to put the business address in the city directory in black type. The cashier was told that it would cost $1, and a contract was signed. In addition to the signature of the cashier was the O.K. of John A. S. Lowe, business manager of the company. It was represented that the advertising was to be in the directory of 1901. A few days later the individual who had secured the contract came around and collected the dollar and surrendered the contract. When the contract was surrendered the collector presented "a cancellation of contract," which he asked the cashier to sign. This was to release him from all future obligations. The last words on this "cancellation" were: "In cancellation of contract No. ——." Now in the printing of this stipulation it was carefully planned that the "contract No. ——" should stand in a line by itself. Then about two inches of blank space was left between here and the lines which were printed for the signature of the firm. This "cancellation" was carefully cut with the scissors just above the line which contains "contract No. ——." Then in the blank space was printed a contract stipulating the name of the publication and writing in the amount to be paid and the advertising space to be used. The firm's signature which had originally been attached to the cancellation was now on a contract, and these agreements ranged in amount from $80 to $220.

The name of John A. S. Lowe, which was written on the original contract for $1, had been studied and a clever imitation was added to the new contract at collection time. As each of these bills was paid Gompertz was asked to sign another "cancellation." The next day this would come back as a contract with the O.K. mark of Manager Lowe, and only four days out of the twenty-six business days of the month did the cashier miss paying a bill and signing—always in pencil—another "cancellation." He might have still been paying and signing had he not checked up his accounts one day and found that he had issued checks for advertising $4,300 in excess of the usual monthly bills. He explains his willingness to pay these bills, though he had no recollection of having signed the numerous contracts, by saying that he simply saw the O.K. of Manager Lowe. This imitation in some instances is rather clumsy.

The bills were all made out on fancy bill heads, indicating that the printing bills of the operator must have been considerable. The agent represented that he had offices in the Mills Building.

The bill paid by Gompertz May 12 was for $140. It is on this that the complaint and arrest were made. It is a fair sample of the bunch, the heading reading as follows:

San Francisco, May, 1900.

R. Dunsmuir Sons' Co.

To Mercantile Publishing Co., Dr.

Publishers of "The Mercantile Gazette," comprising a complete list of names and addresses of banks, importing, wholesale, manufacturing and mercantile houses of the Pacific Coast. Denver, San Francisco, Portland.

The bill is receipted by "A Bell, per A."

The last bill paid by Gompertz was a week ago yesterday. The same day he discovered the swindle. A few days later Hayes called at Raphael's with another young man and bought a hat. He presented a check for $210, evidently one issued by Gompertz for advertising. All the checks were being cashed in the same manner, but it seemed impossible to get trace of the man passing them, for they were usually issued in the name of the publication in which the advertising was supposed to appear. The collector signed all sorts of names when collecting, and in many instances the signatures to the bills are nothing more than scrawls.

When Hayes presented this particular check the clerk informed him that it was unusual for the firm to accept such paper from strangers. Then Hayes called upon a friend in the store to identify him, and this identification is what finally resulted in his arrest. He was located Saturday night, living with his mother, brothers and sisters at 587 O'Farrell street. Sunday night he was arrested. He was held without a warrant until yesterday afternoon in order to prevent publicity as Captain Callundan says he has two partners and it was desired to capture these. The two persons who are described are residents of San Francisco and left last week when it became known that their work was discovered. The last visit of a collector was June 6, and he was told to return in a few moments when the cashier would be in. He was suspicious and never came back. It is promised that one of the men will be arrested to-day.

Hayes is twenty-three years of age, is constantly smoking cigarettes and has a manner which is most aptly described as belonging to "a fresh lad of eighteen." He declines to say anything about his case, or what he has been doing for a living. He was once a messenger boy. Afterwards he worked in the men's furnishing departments of several stores and he made one trip to Manila on a transport.

His arrest on a warrant yesterday was made necessary by his attorney bringing habeaus corpus proceedings in the Superior court. Captain Callundan is trying also to locate the printing firm which did the work for the swindlers.

(With apologies to the Times, and incidentally to the St. Paul Pioneer Press.)
'Sir Wilfrid: "Oh! Mr. McBride, will you please pass me that match?"

H.M.S. Belleisle Sunk by Shells

Battleship Majestic Knocks Her to Pieces in Seven Minutes.

Costly Experiment by the Admiralty to Test Power of Guns.

The experiments on H. M. S. turret ship Belleisle came off on Saturday morning, May 26. As the naval experts expected, within a few minutes of the battleship Majestic opening fire upon her she was a complete wreck, one mass of flames, and in a sinking condition.

The trials were intended to ascertain what really would be the effect of modern gunnery upon a comparatively modern warship: whether the wood fittings still largely used in our warships would prove a source of danger in action; what would be the best form of defence for the officers and crews fighting the guns; to what extent the machinery and other vital parts of the ship were liable to injury from gun fire; and how far coal bunkers, when filled, could be relied upon to protect the boilers and machinery.

The old Belleisle was well adapted for the tests, and although the Admiralty have long been aware that her steel armor—from 9-in. to 16-in. thick—was not proof against the powerful weapons now mounted on our war ships. Had her armor been hardened with the Krupp process the Majestic would not have had such an easy task.

It was a glorious morning when a small knot of spectators made for Selsey beach to watch the trials. There was a slight haze but the sea was calm, and as the morning wore on the haze lifted and revealed a magnificent sight. In the distance lay the grim battleships composing the Channel fleet, Vice-Admiral Sir Harry Rawson's flag flying on the Majestic.

Nearer the shore lay the doomed ship, not yet abandoned by her navigating party which had charge of her. She was completely equipped for action, with the exception that her magazines did not contain explosives. Around the four 25-ton guns in her central battery stood dummy men made of non-inflammable wood, and dummy stokers were to be found in the boiler and engine-rooms, while a few wooden men had even been placed in the cabins.

To give a greater effect to the experiments live torpedoes, that is, torpedoes with their "war heads" on, had been placed in the torpedo tubes ready for discharging on their deadly mission. Over the machinery splinter nets had been placed, and similar nets had been stretched under the steam pinnace and boats that hung from the ship's davits.

The Belleisle was moored in shallow water on the Medberry bank, an irregular shaped shoal about two miles off the beach. The ground shoals, or ground Owers, as they are named, run along the shore and extend for a long distance out to sea. Between them and the Medberry bank there is a deep channel, and it was while passing through this channel that the Majestic had to pour her broadsides into the Belleisle at a range of a little under one mile.

By eleven o'clock the weather had become much clearer, and the sun shone brilliantly. The Enchantress, with Mr. Goschen and his colleagues on board, and the ocean tug Seahorse, with a large party of naval officers, including those from the gunnery and torpedo establishments at Portsmouth, had arrived. Admiral Sir Michael Culme-Seymour was also on board the Enchantress.

Nearer the shore lay two powerful dockyard tugs and a number of steam pinnaces filled with men from various ships. These were the working parties, who had to take charge of the vessel when all was over.

It was a grim scene, and very impressive, though suggesting more the preparpations for an execution than for interesting experiments. It seemed as though a battleship who had not acquitted herself well was being led out to execution, in the presence of the entire fleet. The culprit had no chance of escape or replying to the deadly cannonading, but moored stem and stern, was compelled to quietly receive the terrific onslaught until she sank.

Visitors were not allowed anywhere near the scene of operations and to keep off stray boats or yachts, twenty-four torpedo boat destroyers skimmed the sea all round the fleet.

Soon after eleven the Majestic could be seen appreaching the deep channel with her guns all trained on the Belleisle, whose officers and crew had now abandoned her. There was an impressive silence on all sides though thousands were watching from the ships as well as from the shore.

The battleship steamed slowly through the Channel, and at twenty minutes past eleven, the first flash from her guns announced that her firing had commenced. Instantly a terrific roar followed from the immense 12-in. barbette guns, and from all the 6-in. guns that could be brought to bear as well as from numerous 12-pounders and smaller weapons.

That every shot took effect was evident, for by the aid of powerful glasses the Belleisle could be seen to reel under the terrific impact of projectiles each weighing 850 lbs., and with a velocity of 2,000 ft. per second, to say nothing of the shot and shell from the 6-in. and other guns.

The cannonading was kept up incessantly as the battleship continued her course, but within two or three minutes columns of smoke could be seen coming out of the Belleisle's portholes. In six minutes her large smokestack had disappeared, and the vessel was in flames, and she was settling down within seven minutes.

The tugs and working parties were soon alongside, but the Belleisle had sunk as far as shallow water would allow. The flames were only subdued after much hard work.

When the officers boarded her she was found to be a complete ruin, but nothing definite can be ascertained as to the amount of damage she has sustained until she has been raised and docked.

Shells penetrated her engine-room and completely disabled the machinery. Projectiles also found their way into the battery, and most of the "dummy mer" are said to have been blown to pieces.

The Belleisle will be raised and brought into harbor for examination as soon as possible.

Engineering, in commenting on the experiment, says:

"The period of attack was less than ten minutes, during which some 12 shots from the four 12-inch guns, thirty-two 6-inch shots from the six broadside quick-firers, and a number of smaller projectiles from the 3-inch guns were fired. Various types of shells and explosives were used for the purpose of gaining experience of their destructive effects. The Belleisle sank and seemed badly damaged; but it is scarcely necessary, for the present, to enter into details, however picturesque. The naval critics of the daily press, adding omniscience to their other qualities, have told us of the effects produced as a result of their observation of the interior of the ship from the shore, three miles or more distant, and the worth of the deductions made upon such data can easily be appraised. We are sufficiently patriotic to recognize that the experience which will be gained by the careful observation which is being made of the Belleisle is too valuable to be noised abroad. Meanwhile Mr. Goschen, who with the board of admiralty witnessed the trials, has announced in the House of Commons that, to the extreme surprise of all concerned, the Belleisle did not take fire at all, as had been reported. The spectators, who were at some distance, were misled by seeing clouds of steam rise over the ship. These were due to a steam pipe having been cut, and, further, some of the shells, especially the lyddite shells, as they burst in the water emitted a cloud of smoke, and gave the impression that the ship was on fire. There was a little smouldering fire in one of the cabins amongst some clothing, but otherwise the woodwork, although shivered in every direction, had not been consumed by fire in any degree. The fire pumps of the Belleisle were not injured, and while the ship was being battered her pumps flooding the decks continued to work for a long time. There can be no harm in adding to the First Lord's statement the fact that this practical demonstration of gun power proved the efficacy of light armor for protecting the upper works, especially against explosive shells."

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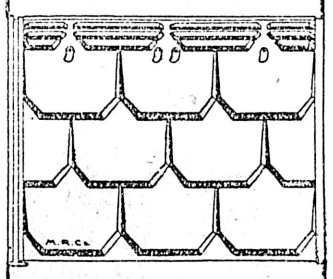

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